

CLEAR ALL U.S. DEFENSE WATERS OF AXIS SHIPS, FDR ORDERS NAVY

Weather

Local—Partly cloudy with southerly winds; highest temperature about 75; Saturday warmer and probably fair.
Eastern New York—Fair and cool.
New Jersey—Fair.

Daily Worker

PEOPLES CHAMPION OF LIBERTY, PROGRESS, PEACE AND PROSPERITY

★ ★ 2 STAR
EDITION

EXTRA

(By United Press)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—President Roosevelt tonight bluntly warned Germany and Italy that he has given the U. S. naval and air forces orders to shoot on sight Axis war vessels henceforth appearing in American defense waters.

The President made it clear that American defense waters are a part of his policy of freedom of the seas which "applies—not merely to the Atlantic but to the Pacific and to all other oceans as well."

He revealed that under orders he issued as Commander-in-Chief of the na-

[The text of President Roosevelt's radio address appears on page 4].

tion's armed forces, American warships and American planes "will no longer wait until Axis submarines lurking under the water, or Axis raiders on the surface of the sea, strike their deadly blow—first."

Mr. Roosevelt said these orders mean "very simply and clearly" that U. S. vessels and planes will protect all merchant ships—"not only American ships but ships of any flag"—engaged in commerce in American defensive waters.

It is the duty of American forces patrolling the Atlantic to maintain the American policy of freedom of the seas "now," he stressed.

"No matter what it takes, no matter what it costs, we will keep open the line of legitimate commerce in these defensive waters," the President proclaimed.

The Chief Executive put the finishing touches to his momentous speech during the day after a 90-minute conference with congressional leaders of both parties and another 90-minute session with Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Soviet Ambassador Constantin A. Gromyko.

He solemnly warned that: "From now on, if German or Italian vessels of war enter the waters, the protection of which is necessary for American defense, they do so at their own peril."

"The orders which I have given as Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army and Navy are to carry out that policy (maintaining freedom of the seas)—at once."

He cited precedent for his historic action and said he has "no illusions about the gravity of this step."

Mr. Roosevelt said his obligation as President "is historic; it is clear; it is inescapable," because the Nazi danger to the western world "has long ceased to be a mere possibility," but is "here now."

"The American people have faced other grave crises in their history—with American courage and American resolution," he said. "They will do no less today."

Mr. Roosevelt related recent attacks upon and sinkings of American ships, and placed the blame squarely at Germany's door.

He listed sinkings of three merchant ships—the Robin Moor in the South Atlantic May 21, the American-operated Panamanian ship Sessa off Iceland Aug. 17 and the Steel Seafarer in the Red Sea last Friday.

He revealed that a submarine—not British or American—sought to maneuver it-

NAZIS LOSE HEAVILY ON ALL FRONTS; U.S.S.R. WARNS BULGARIA ON NAZI BASES

Flynn Bids For Pro-Nazi Films at Movie Probe

America First Program Gets Publicity at Wheeler Quiz

By Adam Lapin
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11.—The real purpose of the so-called movie picture investigation by the Senate Interstate Commerce Subcommittee became apparent today when it was turned into a forum for John T. Flynn, chairman of the New York branch of the America First Committee, to parade his appeasement, pro-Hitler views.

Under the pretext of appearing as a complainant against monopoly in the motion picture industry, Flynn engaged in sniping at the administration's defense program as "measures designed for aggression abroad."

Employing the charge that the motion picture industry is a monopoly as a smokescreen, Flynn made little secret of the fact that his real criticism of the movie producers was that they did not produce the anti-Nazi, pro-Nazi films he wanted.

"You don't find any pictures depicting the savagery and brutality of Russia," he shouted.

Flynn also denounced close to fifty pictures, including "Underground," "Confessions of a Nazi Spy" and "Escape," because they were anti-Nazi and what he termed "insidious propaganda."

WILLKIE BARES SABOTAGE

In a statement issued to the press, Wendell L. Willkie, counsel for the industry, charged that "the old monopoly hump is dragged out again to divert momentarily attention from the real object of the investigation—the sabotage of the country's foreign policy."

It is now evident that the speakers on the committee have decided to use the monopoly charge against the movies as their rallying cry.

Flynn followed exactly the same line as Senator Bennett Champ Clark, Missouri Democrat, who devoted his testimony yesterday to a denunciation of the industry as a monopoly which should be broken up.

This parallel brought from Willkie the tart comment that "John Flynn's testimony is merely a day; or perhaps John Flynn wrote them both."

Willkie pointed out that the government dropped its anti-trust action against eight of the leading movie producers after they had agreed in a consent decree issued November, 1940, to halt certain monopolistic practices.

WANTS PRO-NAZI FILMS

Behind the isolationists' cry of monopoly, is their desire to find some means of getting pro-Nazi films before the country.

Flynn admitted that he had no objection to propaganda in the movies, provided the side "of those who don't want to be involved in war" is presented.

He stated flatly that it made no difference whether the anti-Nazi movies "were true or false," thus admitting that he does not want the American people to see a true picture of what Hitlerism means.

At the beginning of today's hearing, Senator Ernest W. McFarland, Arizona Democrat and the only supporter of the Administration's

Auto Local Urges FDR To Free Browder

Move to Secure Quick Release Swells as Unions Back Plea

Trade unions continued to rally behind the appeal of the National Citizens' Committee to Free Earl Browder, headed by Tom Mooney, with the United Automobile Workers large tool and die Local 155, with a membership of 7,000 the latest to petition President Roosevelt for release of the Communist general secretary.

Among the other unions that took similar action, are Fur Driers Union, Local 80, of the International Fur and Leather Workers, CIO.

Statements calling for release of Browder were issued by Edward Jackson, Negro leader, organizer and business agent of Local 183, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Boston and by Evelyn Adler, executive secretary of Social Service Employees, Local 19 of the CIO, New York.

CONFERENCE ACTS

Further evidence of the strong sentiment for release of Browder in the fifth capital, was in the unanimous motion adopted by more than 100 delegates at the monthly conference of the Michigan Civil Rights Federation endorsing the campaign of the committee headed by Tom Mooney.

Many of Detroit's unions are affiliated with the conference with their delegates present.

Typical of the actions being taken by unions and as indication that the campaign for Browder extends far beyond Communist supporters, is the following motion adopted at the regular UAW, Local 155 meeting as transmitted to the President by Charles Jay, recording secretary of the local. It states:

"That regardless of our opinion on the political philosophy of Mr. Earl Browder, we favor the stand taken by the Citizens Committee headed by Tom Mooney in respectfully petitioning the President of the United States to release Mr. Browder from jail because:

"1. By Sept. 25 he would already have served six months behind

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RAF Blasts Industrial Centers of North Italy

Bombers Strew Fire and Destruction in Raids on Milan, Turin

LONDON, Sept. 11 (UP).—Long range British bombers strewed fire and destruction through northern Italy's war industries last night in a surprise raid viewed widely as the prelude to a concerted air, sea and land offensive to knock the Axis out of the war.

The attack was the heaviest of the war on northern Italy, and followed by three nights the record-breaking aerial bombardment of Berlin.

It capped a mounting hail of blows on Italian targets by the British Mediterranean Fleet and Royal Air Force planes which have been battering at Sicily and Axis objectives in North Africa.

Competent observers believed the attacks might be forerunners of a synchronized drive, perhaps by land in Libya as well as in the Mediterranean and over Italy, to eliminate Mussolini as an Axis partner or at least reduce him to a mere shadow.

Four-engined Sterling and Halifax bombers led an armada over the Alps into northern Italy where they concentrated mighty bombs on the Royal Arsenal at Turin, the Fiat and Caproni aircraft and motor works and other targets in the industrially rich Milan-Genoa-Turin triangle.

ROME, Sept. 11 (UP).—The Italian High Command today acknowledged British bombing raids in Genoa and Turin in a renewal of the long dormant air activity over that area and on Messina in Sicily.

At least two persons were killed in the bombing of the northern port and industrial center, the High Command said, while buildings were damaged at Messina and at least four persons injured.

A special communique said that

LONDON, Sept. 11 (UP).—Britain has lost 558 bombers in operations in western Europe between April 1 and Sept. 8, Captain H. H. Balfour, Undersecretary for Air, said in a written report to the House of Commons today.



Greet Pole Envoy in Moscow: Photo received here yesterday shows Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. M. I. Kalinin as he greeted Mr. Kot, Polish Ambassador Extraordinary to the U.S.S.R. Tuesday in Moscow. Shown (left to right) as Mr. Kot presented his credentials: Mr. Kot, M. I. Kalinin and Deputy People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs A. Y. Vyshinsky.

Nazis Execute Two Union Leaders in Norway Terror

EXTRA

USSR Warns Bulgaria on Nazi Bases

Molotov Cites German Preparations for Black Sea Attack

MOSCOW, Sept. 11 (UP).—Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov has protested to Bulgaria against the preparation of Bulgarian bases for an Axis attack on Odessa, Crimea and the Caucasus it was announced officially tonight.

A note handed by Molotov to Ivan Stamenov, Bulgarian Minister in Moscow, charged:

1.—Increasing concentration of German and Italian troops in Bulgaria in preparation for landing operations in Odessa and Crimea.

2.—Massing of German aircraft in Bulgaria.

3.—Establishment of submarine bases, controlled by Germany and Italy, at the Bulgarian ports of Varna, Burgas and Rusehuk.

4.—Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, Commander-in-Chief of the German Navy, and other representatives of the German Navy are in Bulgaria organizing a Black Sea fleet for operations against the Soviet Union.

Molotov summoned Stamenov and delivered the note of protest yesterday, it was revealed.

The notes as distributed by the official Tass Agency, said textually: "On behalf of the Soviet Government, the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs has the honor to state the following to the Bulgarian Government:

"Even before Germany's treacherous attack upon the USSR, the Bulgarian Government adopted with regard to the Soviet Union a position incompatible with the official assurances of the loyal and allegedly even friendly attitude of Bulgaria toward the USSR.

"In due time, the Soviet Govern-

Invaders Extending Military Rule to Whole Nation as Unrest Continues

OSLO (Via Berlin), Sept. 11 (UP).—Fear that German authorities would extend the state of emergency from the Oslo area to other parts of Norway prevailed here tonight.

The Frittfolk, organ of the Nasjonal Samling Party of Norwegian Nazis, said the execution of two trade unionists who "continued impudent and perilous provocation" would resound "far beyond the districts now under emergency law."

The union leaders, Viggo Hanstensen and Rolf Wickstoem, died before a firing squad a few hours after Josef Terboven, Reichskommissar for Norway, declared the state of emergency and Nazi police officials issued an implementing list of rules outlawing strikes and all connection with them.

Sentence Three Dutch Women, Man for Listening to British Radio Broadcasts

BERLIN, Sept. 11 (UP).—The Brussels Zeitung of Brussels reported today that German military courts had sentenced three women and a man to prison terms ranging to eight years for harboring British soldiers and listening to British radio broadcasts.

The Deutsche Zeitung in the Netherlands reported that civil courts at the Hague were trying 22 Communist leaders.

Police Official Shot in Occupied France, Nazis Hunt Assailant Who Escapes

BERLIN, Sept. 11 (UP).—An assailant shot and seriously wounded a police official at Douai, near Lille, DNE, official German news agency, reported today from Paris.

The assailant rang the bell of the official's home and shot him three times when the door was opened, the agency said.

The attacker was reported to have escaped.

Hear 200 Rumanian Deputies Arrested, Army Chief Court-Martialed, Shot

LONDON, Sept. 11 (UP).—Two hundred former Rumanian Deputies and other politicians have been placed in concentration camps for protesting continuation of the war against the Soviet Union, an Istanbul message to the Free Rumanian News Agency reported today.

Among those arrested was said to be Mihail Popovici, former Rumanian Minister and a follower of Jiu Maniu, former Rumanian Peasant Party leader.

The message reported also that General Cutiea, identified as commander of the Rumanian eastern army, had been court-martialed and shot for refusing to order his troops to cross the Danube River after the occupation of Bessarabia.

Hungarian Communist Leader Given Death Sentence on Sabotage Charge

BUDAPEST, Sept. 11 (UP).—Ernest Kis, Communist leader of southern Hungary, was sentenced to death today by an emergency court on a charge of organizing sabotage.

The government newspaper Magyar Orszag said undercover operatives wounded the chief of the local administration at the village of Jelina in Croatia, after which nine assailants were killed in a gun fight.

Leningrad Drives Off Repeated Assaults

Central Front Advance Continues, Recapture 12 More Towns

MOSCOW, Friday, Sept. 12 (UP).—Soviet defenses today were downing two German planes for each one lost by the Soviet Union, with the toll particularly heavy around Leningrad where inclement fall weather was strengthening the mighty effort to ward off a siege.

The Soviet High Command said that on Tuesday 81 German planes were destroyed in air combats in which only 41 Red Air Force planes were lost.

The communique described the operations of the Red Army with the often-used phrase, "heavy fighting continued along the entire front."

Other Soviet military sources, however, told of successes stretching all the way from the Murmansk region in the far north to the Ukraine where, around Kiev, the slaughter of Germans was said to have accounted for 30,000 casualties.

GAINS ON CENTRAL FRONT

The reports indicated the Germans still were giving ground on the Central Front, where another 12 villages fell into Soviet hands and the line was pushed west as much as 12 miles in places.

The autumn rains were beginning in the Leningrad area, carrying the prospect of turning the adjacent marshes into bogs through which German motorized units could not pass.

The long "white nights" had ended, too, with the first frosts of winter, facilitating the defense of the old capital against enemy air raiders.

There was fierce fighting and many killed around Velikiye Luki, 125 miles north of Smolensk, it was reported.

In two weeks the Red Army on this sector was said to have destroyed 12,000 Germans, 340 tanks, 140 guns, 400 motor cars and 47 planes, according to an account published in the army organ, Red Star.

Somewhere west of the Dvina River, which flows down from Estonia through Vitebsk on the North Central Front, the Germans were thwarted in an attempt to

(Continued on Page 2)

Hirohito Takes Over Control of Japanese Army

TOKYO, Sept. 11 (UP).—Emperor Hirohito assumed direct command of Japanese Army headquarters today in a High Command reorganization that hinted Japan might sever her Axis ties rather than enter the war.

Faced with what government leaders described as the most serious crisis in Japan's history, the War Office established a new Defense General Headquarters under command of Gen. Otsu Yamada in a move to assure closest collaboration with Premier Prince Fumimaro Kono's Government which has appeared to be attempting to keep Japan out of war.

Yamada will be virtual generalissimo of the army, superseding previous emphasis on general staff control, and will be personally responsible to the Emperor.

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Red Army's Heroes at the Fronts: War news and news of the world get to the Red Army men on their own presses at the fronts as picture (left) shows. Men are at work on type cases; their helmets and guns lie handily nearby. Center picture shows a tank, camouflaged with foliage, on the way to the Odessa front. For



outstanding achievements in the organization of production of warplanes of newest types, Aleksei Shakhurin (right) was awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor. Shakhurin is People's Commissar of the Aviation Industry of the Soviet Union.

Soviet Tanks Shatter 'Invincible' Nazi Machines; Battles Described

Nazi Tank Expert 'Leads' German Panzers in Retreat on Central Front; Soviet Arms Prove Superior

MOSCOW, Sept. 11.—The latest news from all three fronts of the 1,800-mile Soviet defense line shows that German tank losses are tremendous and that Soviet tank troops are winning superiority in the field over the Germans.

Today's leading Izvestia editorial remarks ironically that the German tank divisions which are now retreating post haste on the north central front are under the command of General Guderian, author of the famous treatise, "Attention, Here Come the Tanks!"

The Red Star correspondent who is now with the Red Army in the Western Direction gives the following summary of operations in his dispatch today:

Commander Yeremenko's units are defending the sectors of the front at River N. The fascist command on this sector had concentrated a large mechanized group composed of several tank divisions and motorized units. With the aid of this "wedge" the enemy tried to ensure his advance eastward.

In the course of several days and nights the Soviet aircraft inflicted heavy blows on the enemy's tank columns and rear. The battle of tanks lasted five days. In coordination with the air force and other arms, Soviet tankists launched a headlong attack on enemy columns.

4,000 NAZI LIVES

In these battles the Germans lost 238 tanks, 50 planes, 480 trucks, 135 guns, 30 machine guns, 27 mine-throwers, 24 motorcycles, 25,000 cartridges, 65 cases with shells, not to mention the large number of automatic weapons. Nearly 4,000 German soldiers and officers found their grave in the waters of river N.

The 17th Fascist Tank Division, already considerably thinned in numbers, lost approximately 60 tanks, 30 guns, 80 trucks and 1,600 killed and wounded on the battlefield.

The Soviet troops assaulted another German Tank Division, destroying up to 30 of its tanks, 50 transport trucks and 20 guns, and killing 600 soldiers and officers.

The results of the battles reveal the staunchness and military temper of the Red Army men and commanders.

The units of Colonel Ivanov particularly distinguished themselves, putting more than 70 tanks and 30 guns out of commission and destroying more than 1,500 soldiers and officers.

Units of the N. Rifle Division, of the Red Army infantry, straight from a march, forced the enemy barrier and under heavy enemy fire advanced on the fascist trenches on the outskirts of the forest. At night the units of the Division fought their way through the forest and hurled the enemy back ten kilometers. Military operations in routing the enemy mechanized groups continue in this sector of the front.

The Izvestia editorial referred to above was devoted to Soviet tankists. It stated:

NAZIS MEET DOOM

"The fascists regarded the tank army almost as their exclusive crushing, fighting arm which could not be equalled by the enemy. Facts have shown that the enemy underestimated the Soviet tanks."

"During the first two months of the war, the German army lost eight thousand tanks smashed by Soviet troops. Three weeks of the war cost the fascists twelve tank divisions. The figure is steadily mounting and all the enemy's new tank units are finding their grave on Soviet soil."

"Dispatches from the southwestern direction reveal that the Soviet tank formation struck a heavy blow, routed and compelled the 4th German tank division, which operated jointly with the Tenth German infantry division, hastily to retreat."

"Both divisions hurriedly abandoned previously occupied villages and hamlets and are rolling back to the northwest under the onslaught of Soviet tankists."

"It is most noteworthy that these German divisions are operating under the command of General Guderian, author of the much ad-

vertised book, "Attention, Here Come the Tanks."

"This is now the second time that the leading fascist theoretician has had to take to his heels under the thrust of Soviet tankists. The losses in tanks are all the more painful for the enemy, for as all observers unanimously agree, the German infantry fights uncertainly and unwillingly without armored cover. In battles against the German troops, Soviet tankists are displaying splendid initiative, ingenuity, bravery and heroism."

"In fierce battles for the Soviet soil, the country's tankists are winning glory for their arms. The Soviet people highly esteem the valor of the tankists."

"The working people of the U.S.S.R., who are straining every effort to multiply steadily the material of Soviet tank regiments and divisions, are firmly confident that the glorious tankists will also in the coming battles mercilessly crush the Hitlerite bands and thus pave the road to final destruction of the enemy."

Nazis Uncertain Now Of Leningrad 'Doom'

Cocksure 'Encirclement' Talk Wanes; Berlin Admits Heroic Resistance

By Oakley Johnson

No one can deny that Leningrad is still in serious danger, but the Germans are plainly worried.

On Tuesday, as the New York Times headline said, C. Brooks Peters reported from Berlin, "LENINGRAD DOOM SURE." But yesterday, two days later, Berlin reported, according to the United Press, that one couldn't be too sure.

"A spokesman cautioned a press conference," said the United Press, "that, despite German encirclement, the time required for capture of the former Soviet capital still was uncertain."

The reason for this uncertainty is apparently given as "Russian resistance" in the Leningrad sector, though we may judge for ourselves that the Red Army advance in the Central Sector also has something to do with Nazi hesitancy. C. Brooks Peters said yesterday that it was "not possible to interpret satisfactorily in Berlin the continued silence of the Supreme German command," but, while it may not be possible to do so in Berlin, it's quite possible in New York.

Adolf Hitler's own newspaper, the Volkischer Beobachter, came out yesterday. It was reported, with not a single war report on its front page:

'SHOT FOR SHOT' . . .

The German propaganda soldier-reporters declared, according to yesterday's United Press Berlin dispatch, that the Red Army "is holding positions obstinately and returning shot for shot against concentrated German artillery." They add that "a bitter battle is raging for every single house and every inch of ground."

The Associated Press correspondent reported yesterday from Berlin that "stiff fighting" was going on, and even that "Russian forces, aided by tanks broke into the German lines"—though of course DNB claimed the Soviet counter-attack was repulsed. But in general, said the Associated Press yesterday, "red-hot defense was acknowledged."

The German accounts do not fail to stress the mine fields sown by the defending forces, as one of the very numerous factors—along with the weather, explaining "the difficulty the Germans encountered in their advance on Leningrad."

Yesterday's late United Press dispatches from Berlin acknowledged "increasingly strong Russian counter-attacks on the central and southern fronts today." Doubtless herein lies the explanation for that silence on the part of the Supreme German Command which C. Brooks Peters described yesterday as so puzzling. Hitler fears Marshal

Gallacher Questions Churchill on Tanner Appeaser Charge

LONDON, Sept. 11 (UP).—Britain is sending hundreds of fighting planes to the Soviet Union, many of which already have arrived, Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons today.

The Prime Minister's disclosure came as he defended his cabinet against charges of sabotage.

"I happen to know what the views of Moore-Brabazon are," Churchill said, "because the day that Hitler attacked Russia I told him on the telephone the line I was going to take that night and he expressed the most enthusiastic assent."

"I am satisfied that at the root of the matter, he is with us heart and soul," Churchill said. "Otherwise I should not have appointed him."

The Prime Minister and William Gallacher, lone Communist Member of Parliament, exchanged heated words immediately after Gallacher asked Churchill to take steps to remove all members of his government who failed to give 100 per cent support to a policy of cooperation with the Soviet Union.

"I don't think I should be prepared to seek guidance on policy or conduct from the honorable gentleman who is notorious for having changed his opinions whenever ordered to do so by a body outside this country," Churchill replied.

Gallacher retorted that he never had taken orders from outside Britain. "I demand withdrawal of that insulting remark by the Prime Minister," he shouted. "It's a dirty, rotten, cowardly action on the part of the Prime Minister."

Cries of "withdraw" swept the House and the Speaker called the next question.

Just before the end of the session, Gallacher apologized publicly to Churchill.

"After deepest reflection," he said, "I want to make a complete withdrawal of the offensive remarks made and directed toward the Prime Minister."

The charges against Moore-Brabazon were made by Jack Tanner, head of the Engineers' Union, who alleged that the Cabinet member had expressed the hope that a Soviet Union and Germany would destroy each other.

Churchill contended Tanner had misinterpreted Moore-Brabazon's remarks, which, however, he declined to reveal. They were made at a private meeting.

Gallacher asked Churchill if he was aware of the deep, bitter feelings aroused in trade unionists throughout Britain by Moore-Brabazon's supposed statement.

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Gestapo Got False Reports, Spy Trial Told

Short Wave Station Was Operated by FBI to Trap Nazi Agents

Morris H. Price, FBI agent and wireless expert, testified yesterday in Brooklyn Federal Court at the trial of 16 persons on charges of Nazi spying that he had entered the Gestapo employ in order to trap their agents here and had exchanged 200 or 300 short wave messages with them.

Price, throughout the period of his pretended collaboration with the Nazis operated his station at Centerport, L. I., from May 25, 1940, until four days ago.

His testimony followed that of William G. Sebald, American citizen of German descent, who told the court that the Gestapo sought to force him to become an espionage agent while he was visiting the Reich in 1939.

Sebald returned with \$1,000 given him by the Gestapo, half of which was to be used for setting up a powerful short wave radio station with which to transmit data and receive instructions for the espionage ring.

Sebald turned the money over to the FBI and became a counter-espionage agent, he testified. The FBI used \$50 of the money, it was testified, to establish the station, and regularly exchanged messages with the Gestapo.

MESSAGES IN CODE

Price testified that as the Gestapo's instructions were received in International code they were recorded simultaneously on a wax disc. He then translated the message in English and preserved them, Price said.

Some 200 or 300 short wave messages thus were exchanged, he said, sending bogus information and receiving the Gestapo's instructions to its spies in return.

Price said he made contacts with station AOR, operating on a frequency of 14,300-14,400 kilocycles. Messages received at the Centerport station, which had been set up in accordance with instructions brought back by Sebald on microphotographs when he returned to this country in 1940, were decoded and given to J. C. Ellsworth, another FBI agent, Price testified.

After Price had testified that he had operated the station more than a year, United States Attorney Harold M. Kennedy asked:

"Until when did you operate it?"

"Until four days ago," Price replied.

Vichy Restricts Press

VICHY, Sept. 11 (UP).—A governmental decree today restricted newspapers to six editions weekly, Sunday editions being abolished except in the case of news of world-shaking importance.

even though intoxicated, many soldiers could not forget the danger awaiting them.

"During the night Privates Sherker, Buschke and Krause deliberately wounded themselves in the hand. When we attacked the officers followed behind, shooting down artillery fire and Red Army snipers anyone who dared. The Soviet caused us heavy losses at every step. After two attacks no more than 30 soldiers survived in our company."

Prisoner G. Platko declared: "An epidemic of dysentery broke out among the German troops. The Headquarters ordered the men to drink unboiled water. The sick are abandoned to their resources, medicine is almost unobtainable and there is a shortage of medical personnel. In the 3rd Company, 511th Regiment, 12 men died of dysentery in five days."

Private of the 84th Infantry Regiment, Gerhard Fause, relates: "An epidemic of grippé and malaria is rife in our regiment. The soldiers contemplate with horror the coming winter. Even now the troops suffer from the acute shortage of clothing; what will it be like in the winter?"

Another war prisoner of the same regiment, Joachim Bichel, told of the inhuman treatment of sick soldiers at the hands of the German officers. "The sick are not given medical aid. German soldiers die in hundreds not only from bullets but from disease."

From the very first days of their occupation of the Western districts in the Dniepropetrovsk region the Hitler troops are suffering heavy losses from the numerous guerrilla detachments.

On Sept. 5 the detachment under the Deputy of the district Soviet, lay in ambush five kilometers from the road between Piacolo and Mik-

On the War Fronts

(AS OF SEPTEMBER 10th, 1941)

BY A VETERAN COMMANDER

From the reticent and rather fragmentary reports of the Soviet military correspondents, against the general background of the communiqués of the Soviet High Command, it remains quite difficult to draw an exact picture of the general offensive of Marshal Timoshenko's group of armies.

However, certain general lines become increasingly clear, like the lines on a negative which is being developed.

There is an important German tank force probably a tank army) between Smolensk and Viazma (the status of the latter city is not clear, although the New York Daily News "gave" it to the Germans several weeks ago). Timoshenko is conducting two local offensives here: one from the area of Dukhovshchina north of the Dnieper and one from Kinya south of the Dnieper. The idea is to pinch off the tank force slightly east of Smolensk. It seems that part of the German force has already been drowned in the Dnieper when the Soviet troops driving from the south threw the Germans into the river.

At the same time, along the northeastern face of the Smolensk salient, along a line from Dukhovshchina to Vitebsk a huge battle is raging for the positions protecting the entire German force on the upper Dnieper.

In the center of the great Vyazma-Orsha-Gomel are Timoshenko's troops are executing a kind of "pivot of maneuver" in the direction of Moghilev and are seemingly pinning the Germans to the middle Dnieper between Chausha and Moghilev.

On the south end of the arc the Soviet troops are thrusting at Gomel and at the same time pushing up the Beresina River where they appear to have reached Parich which is only 38 miles from Bobruisk.

As this is being written the radio brings the news that a new offensive by Timoshenko's right wing has started in the region of Velikie Luki, in the general direction either of Sebezh or of Polotsk (this is the triangle we mentioned the day before yesterday as a place to be watched).

Thus we see that a double pincer movement may be in the making: the inner pincers closing in on Smolensk and the outer pincers aiming eventually at Minsk. However, this is still not a matter of the immediate future.

On the northern front, it appears that the Germans and Finns are beginning an attack on Murmansk (London news).

The battle of Leningrad is raging without any change in positions. The Germans very obviously do not dare storm the city and prefer to wage a siege. They have not, however, created the prime prerequisite of a siege because they have not encircled Leningrad (which still has normal telephone communications with Moscow, for instance).

In the south Marshal Budenny continues to smash the Rumanian Army on the approaches to Odessa and is giving the Germans, Hungarians, Italians and Slovaks a very hot time along the Dnieper. It seems quite clear that the German attack on Kiev has completely failed.

The British after nine months have resumed their long distance bombing expeditions against northern Italy where Turin and Genoa came in for a trimming last night. The RAF from Egypt is quite active over southern Italy. The war in the west seems to be going south for the winter. However, it is still—unfortunately—only in the air.

USSR Warns Bulgaria On Nazi Military Bases

(Continued from Page 1)

Soviet Government testifies beyond any doubt that now Bulgaria has become a base for a military attack of Germany and her allies upon the Soviet Union in which Bulgaria's territory will be used for an attack on Odessa, Crimea and Caucasus.

"This is confirmed by the following facts:

"1.—German and Italian divisions are concentrated on Bulgaria's territory for landing operations against Odessa and Crimea and their number is being increased.

"2.—German military aircraft are being concentrated on Bulgaria's air-dromes while the latter are controlled by German military authorities.

"3.—Bulgarian harbors, especially Varna and Burgas, are being transformed into bases for German and Italian U-boats.

"4.—There are concentrations of German and Italian warships, armies and naval forces at the Black Sea ports of Varna and Burgas, while at Rusechuk, a port on the Danube, there is a concentration of German and Italian U-boats and warships, as well as concentrations of military and naval forces.

"5.—Admiral Raeder and representatives of the German Navy presently in Bulgaria are busy building a U-boat fleet in the Black Sea ports of Bulgaria.

"6.—Bulgarian railways are being used to transport German army and naval forces as well as munitions.

"7.—German authorities built a pontoon bridge over the Danube at Rusechuk which they are using for transport purposes."

"In the spring of this year, without formally declaring war either on Greece or Yugoslavia, Bulgaria played the part of a base for Germany's and Italy's attack upon these countries by placing her territory at the disposal of Germany and Italy as a base for this attack.

"All facts at the disposal of the Soviet Government show that lately Bulgaria began to turn into a base for development of hostilities against the Soviet Union on the part of Germany, Italy and Rumania and other countries that attacked the USSR."

"The Soviet Government has decided to inform the world of the facts at the disposal of the Soviet Government which show that Bulgaria has become a base for a military attack of Germany and her allies upon the Soviet Union in which Bulgaria's territory will be used for an attack on Odessa, Crimea and Caucasus."

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German Soldiers Dying of Epidemics

Prisoners Say Officers Shoot Down Their Own Men

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Sept. 11.—Following is the evening communiqué of the Soviet Information Bureau for Sept. 10:

On Sept. 9-10 our troops continued stubborn fighting with the enemy along the entire front.

On Sept. 8, 59 German planes were destroyed in air encounters and on the ground; our losses were 27 planes.

On Sept. 9 Nazi planes made several attempts to raid Leningrad but each time were driven off by our aviation and anti-aircraft artillery.

About 10 P. M., single enemy planes, flying at a high altitude, broke through to Leningrad and dropped explosive and incendiary bombs in various parts of the city. Several fires in houses started but were quickly extinguished.

On Sept. 9 our air force and anti-aircraft artillery destroyed 31 Ger-

man planes on the approaches to Leningrad, over the city and on enemy airfields.

A Red Army unit in the western front dislodged the enemy from four inhabited points and in severe engagements destroyed 20 German anti-tank guns, two batteries and mine-throwers. 23 fortifications, 7 tanks and 11 machine guns and 900 soldiers and officers. It captured six artillery guns, 14 machine guns, three tanks, a headquarters car, a gun repair shop, 1,000 mines, dozens of cases of hand-grenades, several hundred thousand cartridges and other war materials.

The rifle battalion under Senior Lieutenant Babrikov, operating in one sector of the northern front, inflicted a serious blow to an enemy unit. The enemy left some 500 killed and wounded on the field, eight wrecked mine-throwers and four damaged artillery guns. Babrikov's battalion captured 30 heavy

and 15 light machine guns, many rifles and ammunition.

Junior Lieutenant Schcherbakov, commander of an artillery battery of the south-western front repelled the attack of a large German unit by precise fire. The enemy was compelled to retreat after 500 soldiers and officers were killed.

Our troops took a large group of German soldiers prisoners on the Western Front. The prisoners stated their units are suffering enormous losses. Constant battles have exhausted the soldiers, many of whom lost all hope of ever returning home and are greatly depressed.

One prisoner, Lance Corporal Wilhelm Heifel of the 2nd Company, 510th Infantry Regiment, declared: "During the night the company commander, Ober-Leutnant Kral, told us we would advance at dawn. The soldiers were depressed at this news. Everyone was given whiskey to raise their spirits but,

even though intoxicated, many soldiers could not forget the danger awaiting them."

"During the night Privates Sherker, Buschke and Krause deliberately wounded themselves in the hand. When we attacked the officers followed behind, shooting down artillery fire and Red Army snipers anyone who dared. The Soviet caused us heavy losses at every step. After two attacks no more than 30 soldiers survived in our company."

Prisoner G. Platko declared: "An epidemic of dysentery broke out among the German troops. The Headquarters ordered the men to drink unboiled water. The sick are abandoned to their resources, medicine is almost unobtainable and there is a shortage of medical personnel. In the 3rd Company, 511th Regiment, 12 men died of dysentery in five days."

Private of the 84th Infantry Regiment, Gerhard Fause, relates: "An epidemic of grippé and malaria is rife in our regiment. The soldiers contemplate with horror the coming winter. Even now the troops suffer from the acute shortage of clothing; what will it be like in the winter?"

Another war prisoner of the same regiment, Joachim Bichel, told of the inhuman treatment of sick soldiers at the hands of the German officers. "The sick are not given medical aid. German soldiers die in hundreds not only from bullets but from disease."

From the very first days of their occupation of the Western districts in the Dniepropetrovsk region the Hitler troops are suffering heavy losses from the numerous guerrilla detachments.

On Sept. 5 the detachment under the Deputy of the district Soviet, lay in ambush five kilometers from the road between Piacolo and Mik-

halovka. Ten guerrilla fighters with tractor driver Semyonov took up position on the road and opened fire on the German infantry company passing down the road. The Germans sent two platoons against Semyonov's group. The guerrillas kept up the fire and slowly retired toward the ambush. Allowing the fascists to come within close range the detachment opened machine gun and rifle fire.

The enemy lost over 40 killed and wounded and retreated. The guerrillas captured 30 rifles and two light machine guns and went into hiding.

The guerrilla detachments under a machine tractor station employee captured and destroyed 14 German lorries carrying sapper equipment near Ivanovka. The detachment blew up two bridges in the first days of September which the Germans built over river Mokraya Bura and set fire to a large oil depot at station Surakova.

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We'll Deliver the Goods--But Need Convoys, Say Seamen

Daily Worker Gets Personal Story of Perilous Trip

By John Meldon

When an American seaman talks about the imperative need for naval convoys to protect shipments of war materials to the Soviet Union and Great Britain, he invariably talks with heated animation. To him this is no mere academic question—it is one of life and death—and it is his particular life that is involved.

How the average seaman feels on this issue (and they are unanimous) was shown in an interview by the Daily Worker yesterday with a seaman who returned this week after delivering a tanker load of high-test octane (aviation) gasoline to an American base.

[All names of ports, dates and other information which might prove of military value to the enemy has been omitted from this account.]

The seaman is Ralph Murch, an "able-bodied" sailor who has been at sea for the past twelve years. He is 36 years old.

Murch and his crew-mates aboard the tanker, the L. J. Drake were conveyed only part of the way to the ship's destination, and made the return trip through belligerent waters entirely unescorted and at the mercy of any marauding U-boat or Axis bomber that might have spotted the ship.

"It was only by the grace of God and a sailor's good luck that they didn't spot us," he said. "And although most 'land-folk' don't know it—an empty gasoline tanker is far more dangerous and vulnerable to attack than one with her tanks filled to the brim.

"It's the gas vapors from the gasoline, after the tanks have been unloaded, that are deadly. The slightest spark would blast an empty tanker to kingdom come. They'd never know what had hit her."

TERRIBLE NERVOUS STRAIN

The nervous strain on the crew was so bad, Murch said, that after leaving the American base without convoy, and while running down to another port to the south, one of the ship's firemen had to be taken ashore and put under medical care. He had a nervous breakdown which was brought about by the constant expectation of a torpedo exploding against the ship.

"We were all jittery," Murch said. "When you sail day after day, night after night, in water that you know is hiding Hitler's iron sharks, and know, at the same time that we have a powerful Navy that could sweep the seas, you get plenty mad. We don't give a tanker's dam about the delicate feelings of our passengers. We seamen are risking our lives every day, and without hesitation, to deliver the goods. We know that it is up to this country to keep up an uninterrupted flow of materials to the men who are dying on the battlefields so that Hitler will eventually be crushed.

"We're in this war," Murch said. "We're in right up to our necks. The Navy is patrolling. The destroyer Greer tangled with a Nazi sub right in the Atlantic. When we got back on shore, word came a few days later that the Steel Seafarer had been bombed and sunk in the Red Sea; she carried an American crew and it just as well might have been my crew that got it."

Murch said he sailed on the tanker out of a U. S. port several months ago. It was the first tanker to carry gasoline from the U. S. A. to the base in question.

"Certainly the kind of target the Nazis would like to have bagged," was his wry comment.

The L. J. Drake steamed along with her deadly cargo without a sign of a convoy when she first left the U. S. port where she took on the gasoline cargo.

Later naval ships picked her up and took her right to the entrance of the harbor of the port to which the convoy turned up," Murch said.

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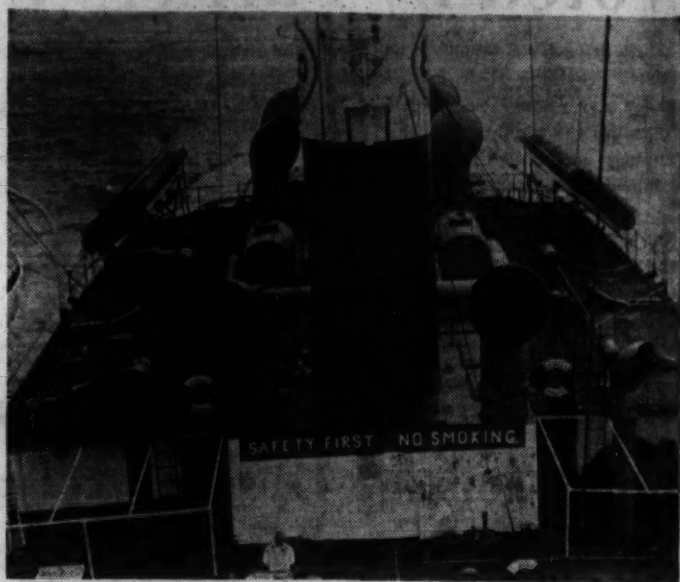
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Hitler's 'Iron Sharks' menaced this American oil tanker, shown above. The picture was taken somewhere at sea as the vessel was taking much needed aviation gasoline to an American base. The sign "Safety First" in the picture is a warning to the crew not to smoke.

000 gallons of aviation gasoline and then pulled out for the port to the south.

"But no convoy," Murch emphasized.

"It was hard to keep our minds on our work," he went on. "All of us on deck couldn't keep our eyes off the sea. Every little ripple looked like a periscope. And each time the sun went down, we cursed some more—and waited."

They reached the second port without incident, but that's where they had to put the fireman into a hospital. When they left on the

return trip to the U. S. A., still without convoy, the fireman came back with them but he wasn't allowed to stand watch.

"We got back here," Murch said, "and so help me, we find some people still 'debating' about whether or not we should use convoys. The pro-Nazi newspapers like the Daily News and the World-Telegram are yelling their heads off against a 'shooting war' on the high seas—while Hitler sinks the Steel Seafarer, blasts the S. S. Sessa off Iceland and kills at least one American seaman—and his subs

fire torpedoes at the U. S. destroyer Greer.

"What do they mean about not getting into a 'shooting war'? The Nazis are shooting with both barrels in the Atlantic—and believe me, there will be more American ships sent to the bottom, and more sailors' lives needlessly lost unless we turn out the U. S. Navy and give ample armed protection to our ships."

"We seamen intend to keep 'em sailing, but we're going to keep shouting until we get the convoys we need."

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Isaacs Urges New Schools for Manhattan

Ferry Fare Cut; Isaacs Hits Demolition of Aquarium

Borough President Stanley M. Isaacs of Manhattan yesterday made a vigorous plea for the establishment of at least two new elementary schools and one new academic high school in the heart of Manhattan.

He charged that this section of Manhattan has been treated with "particular injustice" in connection with development of the school system. Isaacs has fought bitterly Mayor LaGuardia's move to abolish the Townsend-Harris High School.

Speaking before a meeting of the City Planning Commission, where the Board of Education Capital Outlay Budget for 1942 was under consideration, Isaacs said that forty years had passed since the erection of a new elementary school east or west of Central Park.

He charged this caused tenants to move away from the neighborhood. Inadequate school facilities, he said, caused the loss of tenants in the area and depreciation of real estate values.

KAPS UNJUST BURDEN

"There has been a great tendency to saddle upon Manhattan an unfair share of the cost of the development of other boroughs by the way of city-wide assessments to which we have contributed almost 50 per cent," Borough President Isaacs said. "And in the meantime entire areas of our own borough are neglected."

"I intend to continue putting forth every effort to prevent this injustice. We have been treated very unfairly in connection with the development of the school system, not everywhere in Manhattan, but particularly east and west of Central Park, and this has been extremely costly as we have lost to the suburbs and the outlying districts of the city many families who would prefer to live in Manhattan but are obliged to move because they find no modern school facilities in their neighborhood."

Mr. Isaacs pointed out that no elementary schools have been built in forty years east or west of Central Park.

He said the high school situation was particularly bad—stating there was no academic high school for boys anywhere with reasonable distance within the area west of the park.

Mr. Isaacs said a check he made revealed that young people who live on the west side of the borough, south of 110th Street, are compelled to travel all the way to De Witt Clinton High School in the Bronx—an 11-mile trip requiring approximately an hour on a subway.

He urged the erection of a new academic high school for boys or a co-educational high school on the west side of Manhattan.

The Board of Estimate, on recommendation of Mayor LaGuardia, voted yesterday to cut the round trip auto fare from \$1.50 to 90 cents on the Staten Island Ferry.

The Board voted, over the protest of Manhattan Borough President Stanley M. Isaacs, to demolish the historic Aquarium, Battery Park.

All members of the Board voted for the LaGuardia proposal on the ferry fares except Bronx Borough President James J. Lyons, who recorded himself as "not voting."

Bronx Democratic Councilman Louis Cohen attempted to make political capital out of the issue. Speaking before the Board, he charged the Mayor was trying to "save his political hide in Staten Island."

Cohen, who has for a long time represented the Christian Front and anti-Communist forces in the Council, assailed the Mayor for opposing a resolution in the State Legislature which would have reduced the ferry fare.

He read a letter, written by the Mayor to Governor Lehman at the time the bill was before the Albany lawmakers, suggesting it was "objectionable" to the people of the City of New York and would push up an \$850,000 deficit on ferry boat transportation to a million dollars a year.

"Please disapprove this outrageous bill," said the Mayor's letter to the Governor.

Since that time, however, the Mayor had changed his mind in the matter.

Lamont to Speak at Newark Forum Sept. 17

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 11.—Dr. Corliss Lamont, noted lecturer and writer who has traveled extensively in the Soviet Union, will be one of the principal speakers at a forum in the Continental Auditorium, 962 Broad St., Wednesday, Sept. 17, at 8:30 P. M.

The fire recurred the tragedy of the S. S. Panuco, New York and Cuba Mail Line freighter, last Aug. 18, which burned as a result of an explosion on the Brooklyn docks and took 23 lives.

Yesterday morning's fire began on the river end of the pier and worked toward land, encouraged by a slight wind. Three fireboats and 17 land companies, answering four alarms, quickly extinguished the blaze.

Our Deepest Sympathy to COMRADE CACCHIONE and his family on the death of his

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Decent Contract on 3rd Ave.--TWU Asks

Failure to sign a satisfactory contract promptly will mean a strike of the 3,000 employees of the Third Avenue Railway System, the Transport Workers Union yesterday warned Hughner W. Huff, company president.

Authorization for a strike was voted by a mass meeting of night shift workers held yesterday morning at Transport Hall, 153 W. 64th St., and a rally of the day shift Wednesday night. Negotiations between the company and the union have been dragging for more than two months.

The Third Avenue System operates 40 bus routes, including all the lines in the Bronx and a few in Westchester, and 40 street car routes in Manhattan and the Bronx, using 400 buses and 700 trolleys.

The telegram to Huff, signed by Austin Hogan, president of the union's Greater New York local, follows:

"Members of the Transport Workers Union of America employed by the Third Avenue Railway System voted unanimously at meetings held last night and this morning authorizing the executive board to call a strike against the Third Avenue Railway System unless the company is ready to enter immediately into a satisfactory contract in respect to their wages, hours and working conditions."

The strike authorization was given by the men after detailed discussion of the company's refusal to make a "reasonable counter-offer" to union proposals.

On June 30 the last contract expired. Since then, according to international president Michael J. Quill and secretary-treasurer John Santo, the company made only one counter-offer, an increase of two cents per hour. This offer Quill branded "ridiculous."

COMPARE WAGES

Top salary for a six-year bus driver on the Third Avenue System is 78 cents an hour as compared with 94 cents on the New York City Omnibus Corp. lines and 88 cents on the East Side Omnibus System, according to figures compiled by union sources. All three lines have contracts with the TWU.

Strikes on the Third Avenue System are nothing new, having occurred in 1905, 1909, 1911, 1913 and 1916. Curiously enough, the 1916 strike was called exactly a quarter of a century ago this week.

Transport Workers Union organization among the Third Avenue men began in the winter of 1935-7. In an election under the auspices of the City Industrial Relations Board held June 4, 1937, the TWU won 83.5 per cent of the votes, 2,373 being cast for the TWU, 400 for another or no union.

The first contract was negotiated by the TWU and became effective July 4, 1937. This was renewed as of April 1, 1938 to June 30, 1941. It was extended temporarily to July 1, 1941, pending negotiations.

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Text of President's Radio Address

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (UP).—The text of President Roosevelt's message follows:

My fellow Americans:

The Navy Department of the United States has reported to me that on the morning of Sept. 4 the United States Destroyer Greer, proceeding in full daylight toward Iceland, had reached a point southeast of Greenland. She was carrying American mail to Iceland. She was flying the American flag. Her identity as an American ship was unmistakable. She was then and there attacked by a submarine. Germany admits that it was a German submarine. The submarine deliberately fired a torpedo at the Greer, followed later by another torpedo attack. In spite of what Hitler's propaganda bureau has invented, and in spite of what any American obstructionist organization may prefer to believe, I tell you the blunt fact that the German submarine fired first upon this American destroyer without warning, and with deliberate design to sink her.

Our destroyer, at the time, was in waters which the Government of the United States had declared to be waters of self-defense—surrounding outposts of American protection in the Atlantic.

In the north, outposts have been established by us in Iceland, Greenland, Labrador and Newfoundland. Through these waters there pass many ships of many flags. They bear food and other supplies to civilians; and they bear materiel of war, for which the people of the United States are spending billions of dollars, and which, by Congressional action, they have declared to be essential for the defense of their own land.

The United States destroyer, when attacked, was proceeding on a legitimate mission.

If the destroyer was visible to the submarine when the torpedo was fired, then the attack was a deliberate attempt by the Nazis to sink a clearly identified American warship. On the other hand, if the submarine was beneath the surface and, with the aid of its listening devices, fired in the direction of the sound of the American destroyer without even taking the trouble to learn its identity—as the official German communiqué would indicate—then the attack was even more outrageous. For this indicates a policy of indiscriminate violence against any vessel sailing the seas—belligerent or non-belligerent.

This was piracy—legally and morally. It was not the first nor the last act of piracy which the Nazi Government had committed against the American flag in this war. Attack has followed attack.

A few months ago an American flag merchant ship, the Robin Moor, was sunk by a Nazi submarine in the middle of the South Atlantic, under circumstances violating long-established international law and every principle of humanity. The passengers and the crew were forced into open boats hundreds of miles from land, in direct violation of international agreements signed by the Government of Germany. No apology, no allegation of mistake, no offer of reparations has come from the Nazi government.

In July, 1941, an American battleship in North American waters was followed by a submarine which for a long time sought to maneuver itself into a position of attack. The periscope of the submarine was clearly seen. No British or American submarines were within hundreds of miles of this spot at the time, so the nationality of the submarine is clear.

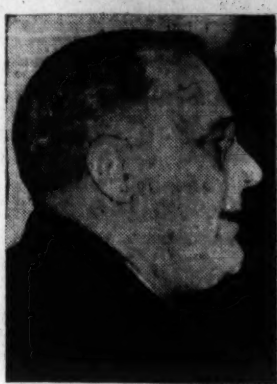
Five days ago a United States Navy ship on patrol picked up three survivors of an American-owned ship operating under the flag of our sister Republic of Panama—the S.S. Sessa. On Aug. 17, she had been first torpedoed without warning, and then shelled, near Greenland, while carrying civilian supplies to Iceland. It is feared that the other members of her crew have been drowned. In view of the established presence of German submarines in this vicinity, there can be no reasonable doubt as to the identity of the attacker.

Five days ago, another United States merchant ship, the Steel Seafarer, was sunk by a German aircraft in the Red Sea 220 miles south of Suez. She was bound for an Egyptian port.

Four of the vessels sunk or attacked flew the American flag and were clearly identifiable. Two of these ships were warships of the American Navy. In the fifth case, the vessel sunk clearly carried the flag of Panama.

In the face of all this, we Americans are keeping our feet on the ground. Our type of democratic civilization has outgrown the thought of feeling compelled to fight some other nation by reason of any single piratical attack on one of our ships. We are not becoming hysterical or losing our sense of proportion. Therefore, what I am thinking and saying does not relate to any isolated episode.

Instead, we Americans are taking a long-range point of view in regard to certain fundamentals and to a series of events on land and on sea which must be con-



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

sidered as a whole—as a part of a world pattern.

It would be unworthy of a great nation to exaggerate an isolated incident, or to become inflamed by some one act of violence. But it would be inexcusable folly to minimize such incidents in the face of evidence which makes it clear that the incident is not isolated, but part of a general plan.

The important truth is that these acts of international lawlessness are a manifestation of a design which has been made clear to the American people for a long time. It is the Nazi design to abolish the freedom of the seas, and to acquire absolute control and domination of the seas for themselves.

For with control of the seas in their own hands, the way can become clear for their next step—domination of the United States and the Western Hemisphere by force. Under Nazi control of the seas, no merchant ship of the United States or of any other American republic would be free to carry on any peaceful commerce, except by the condescending grace of this foreign and tyrannical power. The Atlantic Ocean which has been, and which should always be, a free and friendly highway for us would then become a deadly menace to the commerce of the United States, to the coasts of the United States, and to the inland cities of the United States.

The Hitler government, in defiance of the laws of the sea and of the recognized rights of all other nations, has presumed to declare, on paper, that great areas of the seas—even including a vast expanse lying in the Western Hemisphere—are to be closed, and that no ships may enter them for any purpose, except at peril of being sunk. Actually they are sinking ships at will and without warning in widely separated areas both within and far outside of these far-flung pretended zones.

This Nazi attempt to seize control of the oceans is but a counterpart of the Nazi plots now being carried on throughout the Western Hemisphere—all designed toward the same end. For Hitler's advance guards—not only his avowed agents but also his dupes among us—have sought to make ready for him footholds and bridgeheads in the new world, to be used as soon as he has gained control of the oceans.

His intrigues, his plots, his machinations, his sabotage in this new world are all known to the Government of the United States. Conspiracy has followed conspiracy.

Last year a plot to seize the Government of Uruguay was smashed by the prompt action of that country, which was supported in full by her American neighbors. A like plot was then hatching in Argentina, and that government has carefully and wisely blocked it at every point. More recently, an endeavor was made to subvert the government of Bolivia. Within the past few weeks the discovery was made of secret air landing fields in Colombia, within easy range of the Panama Canal. I could multiply instances.

To be ultimately successful in world mastery, Hitler knows that he must get control of the seas. He must first destroy the bridge of ships which we are building across the Atlantic, over which we shall continue to roll the implements of war to help destroy him and all his works in the end. He must wipe out our patrol on sea and in the air. He must silence the British Navy.

It must be explained again and again to people who like to think of the United States Navy as an invincible protection, that this can be true only if the British Navy survives. That is simple arithmetic.

For if the world outside the Americas falls under Axis domination, the shipbuilding facilities which the Axis powers would then possess in all of Europe, in the British Isles, and in the Far East would be much greater than all the shipbuilding facilities and potentialities of all the Americas—not only greater, but two or three times greater. Even if the United States threw all its resources into such a situation, seeking to double and even redouble the size of our navy, the Axis powers, in control of the rest of the world, would have the man-power and

the physical resources to outbuild us several times over. It is time for all Americans of all the Americas to stop being deluded by the romantic notion that the Americas can go on living happily and peacefully in a Nazi-dominated world.

Generation after generation, America has battled for the general policy of the freedom of the seas. That policy is a very simple one—but a basic, fundamental one. It means that no nation has the right to make the broad oceans of the world at great distances from the actual theatres of land war, unsafe for the commerce of others.

That has been our policy, proved time and time again, in all our history. Our policy has applied from time immemorial—and still applies—not merely to the Atlantic but to the Pacific and to all other oceans as well.

Unrestricted submarine warfare in 1941 constitutes a defiance—an act of aggression—against that historic American policy.

It is now clear that Hitler has begun his campaign to control the seas by ruthless force and by wiping out every vestige of international law and humanity.

His intention has been made clear. The American people can have no further illusions about it. No tender whisperings of appeasers that Hitler is not interested in the Western Hemisphere, no soporific lullabies that a wide ocean protects us from him—can long have any effect on the hard-headed, far-sighted and realistic American people.

Because of these episodes, because of the movements and operations of German warships, and because of the clear, repeated proof that the present government of Germany has no respect for treaties or for international law, that it has no decent attitude toward neutral nations or human life—we Americans are now faced to face not with abstract theories but with cruel, relentless facts.

This attack on the Greer was no localized military operation in the North Atlantic. This was no mere episode in a struggle between two nations. This was a determined step towards creating a permanent world system based on force, terror and murder.

And I am sure that even now the Nazis are waiting to see whether the United States will by silence give them the green light to go ahead on this path of destruction.

The Nazi danger to our Western World has long ceased to be a mere possibility. The danger is here now—not only from a military enemy but from an enemy of all laws all liberty, all morality, all religion.

There has now come a time when you and I must see the cold inexorable necessity of saying to these inhuman, unrestrained seekers of world conquest and permanent world domination by the sword—"You seek to throw our children and our children's children into your form of terrorism and slavery. You have now attacked our own safety. You shall go no further."

Normal practices of diplomacy—note writing—are of no possible use in dealing with international outlaws who sink our ships and kill our citizens.

One peaceful nation after another has met disaster because each refused to look the Nazi danger squarely in the eye until it actually had them by the throat.

The United States will not make that fatal mistake. No act of violence or intimidation will keep us from maintaining intact two bulwarks of defense: First, our line of supply of materiel to the enemies of Hitler, and second, the freedom of our shipping on the High Seas.

No matter what it takes, no matter what it costs, we will keep open the line of legitimate commerce in these defense waters. We have sought no shooting war with Hitler. We do not seek it now. But neither do we want peace so much, that we are willing to pay for it by permitting him to attack our naval and merchant ships while they are on legitimate business.

I assume that the German leaders are not deeply concerned by what we Americans say or publish about them. We cannot bring about the downfall of Nazism by the use of long-range invective. But when you see a rattlesnake poised to strike; you do not wait until he has struck before you crush him.

These Nazi submarines and raiders are the rattlesnakes of the Atlantic. They are a menace to the free pathways of the High Seas. They are a challenge to our sovereignty. They hammer at our most precious rights when they attack ships of the American flag—symbols of our independence, our freedom, our very life.

It is clear to all Americans that the time has come when the Americas themselves must now be defended. A continuation of attacks in our own waters, or in waters which could be used for further and greater attacks on us, will inevitably weaken American ability to repel Hitlerism.

Do not let us split hairs. Let

us not ask ourselves whether the Americas should begin to defend themselves after the fifth attack, or the tenth attack, or the twentieth attack.

The time for active defense is now. Do not let us split hairs. Let us not say—"We will only defend ourselves if the torpedo succeeds in getting home, or if the crew and the passengers are drowned."

This is the time for prevention of attack.

If submarines or raiders attack in distant waters, they can attack equally well within sight of our own shores. Their very presence in any waters which America deems vital to its defense constitutes an attack.

In the waters which we deem necessary for our defense, American naval vessels and American planes will no longer wait until Axis submarines lurking under the water, or Axis raiders on the surface of the sea, strike their deadly blow—first.

Upon our naval and air patrol—now operating in large number over a vast expanse of the Atlantic Ocean—falls the duty of maintaining the American policy of freedom of the seas—now. That means, very simply and clearly, that our patrolling vessels and planes will protect all merchant ships—not only American ships but ships of any flag—engaged in commerce in our defensive waters. They will protect them from submarines; they will protect them from surface raiders.

This situation is not new. The second President of the United States, John Adams, ordered the United States Navy to clear out European privateers and European ships of war which were infesting the Caribbean and South American waters, destroying American commerce.

The third President of the United States, Thomas Jefferson, ordered the United States Navy to end the attacks being made upon American ships by the corsairs of the Nations of North Africa.

My obligation as President is historic; it is clear; it is inescapable.

It is no act of war on our part when we decide to protect the seas which are vital to American defense. The aggression is not ours. Ours is solely defense.

Mr. Roosevelt said the "sole responsibility rests with Germany."

"There will be no shooting unless Germany continues to seek it," he emphasized.

The new "shooting" orders mean that units of the Atlantic patrol, which heretofore had instructions only to report in plain English the presence of Axis craft in U.S. defense waters, now will seek out and destroy these vessels.

The President made his momentous statement of this nation's new policy to one of the largest audiences which ever had listened to a statesman. His address was carried throughout this country over the three major networks. It was translated into Portuguese, French, Italian, German and other tongues for short wave transmission to other lands.

The orders which I have given as Commander-in-Chief to the United States Army and Navy are to carry out that policy—at once.

The sole responsibility rests with Germany. There will be no shooting unless Germany continues to seek it.

That is my obvious duty in this crisis. That is the clear right of this sovereign nation. That is the only step possible, if we would keep light the wall of defense which we are pledged to maintain around this Western Hemisphere.

I have no illusions about the gravity of this step. I have not taken it hurriedly or lightly. It is the result of months and months of constant thought and anxiety and prayer. In the protection of your nation and mine it cannot be avoided.

The American people have faced other great crises in their history—with American courage and American resolution. They will do no less today.

They know the actualities of the attack upon us. They know the necessities of a bold defense against these attacks. They know that the times call for clear heads and fearless hearts.

And with that inner strength that comes to a free people conscious of their duty and of the righteousness of what they do, they will—with divine help and guidance—stand their ground against this latest assault upon their democracy, their sovereignty, and their freedom.

War Declaration Petition Gets 1,100 Names

A petition circulated by the Associated Leagues for a Declared War, grew to 1,100 names from 35 states yesterday, Sidney Homer of Westport, Conn., acting chairman of the League announced.

The petition calls upon the President to "ask Congress to declare a state of war with Germany exists."

Among the names on the petition, according to Mr. Homer, are:

Van Wyck Brooks, Wilton, Conn.; Federal Judge William Clark, Princeton, N. J.; William McFee of Westport; Mary Ellen Chase, Northampton, Mass.; the Rev. James Cannon, Jr., Richmond, Va.; Luigi Antonini, New York City; Hiram C. Todd, New York City; John Farrar, Scarborough; Mme. Louise Homer, Bolton, N. Y.; Prof. Charles L. Bagley, Hanover, N. H.

\$100,000 Fund for Britain, USSR Voted by Furriers Union at Rally

A drive for a \$100,000 fund to aid the British and Soviet people in their fight against Hitlerism, was under way yesterday among this city's 15,000 furriers following the highly enthusiastic membership meeting Tuesday night of the Furriers Joint Council which jammed Manhattan Center's large auditorium.

Collection of the fund will go jointly with collection of an additional \$100,000 for the union's sick fund and \$50,000 more for charitable institutions, according to Joseph Winogradsky, assistant manager of the Joint Council.

According to the unanimously approved plan which

Winogradsky placed before the membership, members will donate a day's wages and possibly some extra hours if that becomes necessary. The industry is now working at top speed, so that the fund will be collected with little delay.

So high was the enthusiasm at the meeting, following Winogradsky's report and the speech of President Ben Gold, that proposals came from the floor for a still higher goal. A rank and file discussion, and ovations that met the speakers, indicated that the Joint Council is among the foremost "all-out against Hitler" unions in the city.

Clear Axis Ships From U.S. Waters — Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

self into position to attack an American battleship in the North Atlantic last July and told of the unsuccessful attack on the U. S. destroyer Greer off Iceland last Thursday.

Mr. Roosevelt said this "unrestricted submarine warfare in 1941 constitutes a defiance—an act of aggression—against that historic American (freedom of the sea) policy."

"It is no act of war on our part when we decide to protect the seas which are vital to American defense," he said in a world-wide broadcast. "The aggression is not ours. Ours is solely defense."

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Auto Local Urges FDR To Release Browder

(Continued from Page 1)

prison bars after paying a \$2,000 fine.

"2. This far exceeds sentences generally imposed in passport cases."

"3. The prosecution admitted at the trial that Mr. Browder has committed no crime against the government or people. The case was based on a minor passport technicality."

"4. Freeing Mr. Browder will aid the move for national unity in the effort to defeat Hitlerism and will constitute an act of American justice and fair play."

The local added in its letter to the President that the union of 7,000 members has collective bargaining agreements with 84 auto parts companies and tool and die jobs shop.

URGES QUICK RELEASE

The Fur Driers Local resolution declares that "the major task of the American people today is the defeat of Hitler" and this "can best be accomplished by the unity of all anti-fascist forces."

Declaring that "Earl Russell Browder is and has been a foremost leader in the struggle against Hitlerism" and the struggle to smash the Nazi menace would be "immeasurably strengthened" by having in their midst Earl Russell Browder, the local requests President Roosevelt to effect the Communist leader's immediate release.

Mr. Jackson, organizer of the Boston ACW local declared: "Hitlerism, foreign and domestic, is the worst enemy of labor and

Aid to Beat Nazis Is U.S. Defense — Marcantonio Assails Appeasers Before 5,000 at Velodrome 'Smash Hitler' Rally

"The conquest of Russia by Hitler means the destruction of America's first line of defense," Congressman Vito Marcantonio told the audience attending the "V" Rally sponsored by the Progressive Committee to Rebuild the American Labor Party at the Coney Island Velodrome last night.

Calling on all members and friends of the ALP to vote for the Progressive Committee candidates in the Primary election, the Congressman pointed out the necessity for unity in the party and compared it to the need for national unity in the fight against Hitler.

"The best contribution to a defeat for Hitler," he said, "is a smashing defeat of those forces in the ALP who refuse to unite for a genuine fight against Hitler, who are still red-baiting, who are selling labor down the river, and who in their respective labor unions are acting like baby Adolf Hitlers."

BACKS LA GUARDIA

Referring to Mayor LaGuardia as "our candidate for reelection," Mr. Marcantonio said:

"In this election, he carries the banner, not only for good government, but as the champion in the City of New York in the fight against Hitlerism."

The Congressman devoted a good part of his address to an analysis of the importance of rushing immediate and effective aid to the Soviet Union. He explained the disastrous effects of a Hitler victory over the Soviet Union and the grave dangers to American security which would result.

RAPS LINDBERGH

Lashing out at the America First Committee, Mr. Marcantonio accused "Lindbergh & Co." of advocating appeasement of Hitler, of advocating "vicious Vichyism" for the United States, and of "standing isolationist by, wheeling and dealing while Hitler plans for world conquest were carried forward."

Five thousand persons braved the chilly breezes of Coney Island at the Velodrome last night to gather at a Smash Hitler rally sponsored by the Kings County American Labor Party Progressives.

The audience cheered the speakers, former Gov. Elmer Benson of Minnesota, Rep. Vito Marcantonio, David Green of the International Workers Order; Eugene P. Connolly, Chairman of the New York County Committee of the ALP; Lewis Merrill, President of the United Office and Professional Workers, CIO; Arthur Osman, President of Local 65; Thomas Jones, President of the New York National Negro Congress, and Arthur E. Blyn, Chairman of the Kings County Progressive ALP.

Charles Yagoda of the Administrative Committee of the Brooklyn ALP Progressives, presided.

RAPS AMERICA FIRST

Branding the America First Committee as the American counterpart of Quisling, Petain and Laval, Yagoda denounced the Brooklyn Chapter of the America First organization for its attack on last night's Smash Hitler rally. Yagoda struck the keynote of the meeting when he declared that "the people of Brooklyn supported President Roosevelt's policy of all-out aid to Britain, the Soviet Union and China."

Every reference to the struggle against fascism and the necessity for the military destruction of Hitlerism drew cheers and applause from the audience. Despite the gusty breeze, the audience, many of them in topcoats, applauded lustily every demand for the smashing of Hitler.

A resolution calling for the support of President Roosevelt's policy of all-out aid to the peoples resisting Nazi aggression was adopted unanimously.

As the spectators filed in to the large open-air bowl, they were handed leaflets calling for their support of the Progressive ticket in the ALP Primaries next Tuesday. The circular called for the support on the basis of a four-point program:

1) Immediate aid to Great Britain, U.S.S.R. and China and all peoples fighting Hitlerism;
2) energetic campaign against high cost of living;
3) protection of civil liberties;
4) unity of American Labor Party.

Set July 1, 1941, As 28-Age Limit in Draft

ALBANY, Sept. 11 (UP).—State Selective Service Director Ames T. Brown, explained today that legislation deferring men 28 and over from military service does not affect men whose 28th birthday anniversary occurs after July 1.

He said persons reaching 28 after July 1 are still eligible for induction and will not become eligible for release from the Army until July 1, 1942. If not inducted at that time they will be reclassified as 1-H, a new classification for men otherwise available who are

Nationwide Meetings To Rally Farmers

All-Out Production No. 1 Issue in Conferences

This month and October will be "farm months" in more than one meaning of those words, the Daily Worker learned yesterday. The large number of farm conventions which are to be held in various parts of the country during this fall season receive an added significance in view of the Roosevelt administration's campaign to drive up agricultural production in 1942.

In addition to the four regional conferences, called by the Department of Agriculture for September, numerous farm organizations will have their national or state meetings during the current two months of the autumn.

Yesterday the "American Cooperative Crusade" opened in Kansas City, Mo. with a great number of the regional cooperative associations of the United States in attendance. It will be followed in less than two weeks on Sept. 25 and 26, to be exact—the state convention of the Iowa Farmers Union. This gathering in the great grain state of the Middle West is preliminary to the national convention of the National Farmers Union, which will be held in Topeka, Kansas, from Nov. 17-19.

The last of the agricultural groups to meet during the year 1941, as so far announced, will be the American Farm Bureau Federation, assembling in Chicago some time in December, the exact date not yet being set.

In view of the urgency of a national farm program, as a contribution to the war against Hitlerism, and having in mind these many conventions and conferences on agricultural topics, the progressive journal "Facts for Farmers" has suggested detailed plans for discussion in the countryside.

In its September issue, this publication places "All-Out Farm Production" as plank No. 1 for such a program. Going into detail on this necessity, it states: "The immediate needs are for rapid production of hogs, livestock, dairy products, eggs, fats and oils, certain fruits and vegetables, and many processed foods." In addition, it stresses that there is great need for the quick development of plant capacity to turn agricultural raw materials into commodities needed for industrial defense, such as alcohol and plastics.

The Middle West and up-state New York will play a particularly large part in this increased production. The corn-hog states—Notably Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri and Ohio—and the dairy states, such as Wisconsin, Minnesota and New York, have a particularly good opportunity to increase their production at a rapid rate.

In order that the mass of the farmers may be able to participate in such an "all-out production" program, the farm publication states that certain aid will have to be advanced by the government, to enable the job to be done.

The farm conventions which will be held during the next few months include the following:

American Cooperative Crusade, Sept. 11 and 12, Kansas City, Mo.
Iowa Farmers Union, Sept. 24-25, Kirkwood Hotel, Des Moines, Ia.
North Dakota Farmers Union, Oct. 8-11, Wed., 10 A.M., Jamestown, N. D.

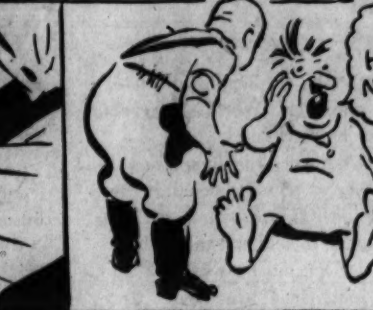
Montana Farmers Union, Oct. 18-19, Kalispell, Montana.
South Dakota Farmers Union, Oct. 15, 10 A.M., Corn Palace, Mitchell, S. D. (will remain in session until all business transacted).

Farmers Equity Union, Oct. 20, St. John's Hall, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

Pennsylvania Farmers Union, Oct. 29 (Wed.), Genetti's Hall, Hazleton, Pa.

National Farmers Union, Nov. 17-19, Topeka, Kansas (conference type like last year).

National Dairy Council, Dec. 3, Chicago, Ill., Red Lagoon Room, Palmer House.
American Farm Bureau Federation, December (day not set), Chicago, Ill.



20,000 Gary Steel Workers Say: 'Use Convoys at Once'

SWOC Lodge Urges U. S. Act to Insure All Aid to Allies

(Special to the Daily Worker)

GARY, Ind., Sept. 11. — The Rubicon Lodge of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, CIO, representing 20,000 workers in the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. here, in a resolution called upon the U. S. government to use naval aid convoys immediately to protect American shipments to Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China.

The resolution was adopted at the lodge's regular membership meeting Monday night with but one dissenting vote.

"All obstacles," the resolution said, "of Nazism, fascism or Japanese interference must be removed from the delivery of war materials."

ECONOMIC MOBILIZATION
The fullest mobilization of the nation, the steel union stressed, its industrial, economic and moral powers are essential to sharply increase the output of key war materials to ensure the defeat of Hitlerism.

"It is further our belief," the resolution went on, "that in these times of stress and national peril it is absolutely essential for the defense and safety of this country that public opinion unite behind the duly constituted government of this country."

The union's action concurred with a previous resolution of the Lake County Industrial Union Council which had called for all-out aid to Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China.

Teachers Call For Review of Bander Case

Defense Committee Cites Board's Democracy Statement

The Committee for the Defense of Public Education yesterday called upon the Board of Education to "re-examine in the light of facts rather than hysteria" the case of Ingram Bander, whose arbitrary dismissal from the Bronx Vocational High School was ordered by the Board on Wednesday.

The committee declared that a re-examination "would be in line with Board President James Marshall's 'credo of democracy.' On Tuesday, Mr. Marshall said that there can be no compromise between the concepts of dictatorship and democracy. But yesterday the Board of Education fired Ingram Bander without a trial and on the basis of evidence which Mr. Bander was not allowed to prove as false."

The statement further urged that the Board "take an unequivocal stand against the appeasers in the school system who seek to divide teachers, create strife and disrupt morale in an effort to forestall anti-fascist unity in the schools."

Stockyard Workers Win
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 11 (AP). — A last-minute settlement averted a strike of 200 workers at the Kansas City Stockyards Co., second largest stockyard in the nation.

Flynn Bids for Pro-Nazi Films at Movie Probe

(Continued from Page 1)

foreign policy on the subcommittee, moved that the testimony of witnesses and accumulation of "secondary evidence" be discontinued until the committee had a chance to see the movies under attack.

There is considerable doubt here whether the committee has any right to hold hearings since the Senate never approved the Nye-Clark resolution calling for the investigation of the motion picture industry.

AMERICA FIRST PUBLICITY
Ignoring McFarland's demand, the committee spent the whole day listening to Flynn who denied that he was appearing as a representative of the America First Committee but admitted that they probably would not "repudiate" his testimony.

It was apparent that Flynn was called not because he has any knowledge of the motion picture industry, but to give the America First Committee, which has pushed the investigation from the beginning, some publicity on its appeasement program.

He attacked the Administration's foreign policy as one of "fear and hatred," denounced Churchill and the Soviet Union, and made flippancy remarks about "national defense."

It is significant that Flynn signalled out for attack a statement in the movie, "That Hamilton Woman," made by Lord Nelson to the effect that "You can't make peace with a dictator," referring to Napoleon.

APPEASING PROPAGANDA
Since the America First Committee has been propagandizing for a negotiated peace with Hitler, Flynn obviously resented the suggestion that peace with any dictator would amount to nothing more than a scrap of paper.

Flynn strongly attacked the moves for spreading ideas that "we're next on Hitler's list," "we can't do business in a world dominated by Hitler" and that "as soon as England is defeated, Hitler will come after us."

Under the guise of "making it possible for the people of America to enjoy freedom of speech through the movies," the America First chairman would flood the screen with appeasement propaganda designed to divide the people and aid Adolf Hitler.

"I want to ask why it is that not one foot of film is produced depicting in any way the point of view" of those who believe "that this country should keep out of the wars of Europe," Flynn demanded.

His solution to prevent anti-Nazi films from reaching the public would be to "break up" what he termed the monopoly of the motion picture industry.

"It doesn't take courage to be against Hitler—particularly if you are above draft age. Hitler is a very easy mark to hate," Flynn told the committee as he attacked films made by those "fresh from the scenes of oppression in Europe."

Senator McFarland clashed with Flynn a number of times, who conducted himself in a very arrogant manner, confident of his support by the isolationist members of the committee.

Flynn urged that the resolution to conduct the investigation be approved to stop what he called the "rigid censorship" because it has prevented pro-Nazi films from being shown on the screen.

The committee adjourned its hearings until Monday morning at 10:30 when it is believed they will finally show some of the anti-Nazi films attacked.

The American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born, sent a letter to Senator D. Worth Clark, Chairman of the Committee, in which it denounced Senator Gerald P. Nye's attack against the foreign born as mimicking "the tactics adopted by the Nazis for the destruction of democracy in Germany."

convention voted him and the executive council but to administer his office in the "true spirit of democracy, freedom of speech and assembly."

Those remarks were apparently aimed to ease anxiety that had increased particularly after a resolution calling for the preservation of civil liberties was tabled on the convention floor.

Among the other acts of the convention, regarded as quite significant for a building trades union, was endorsement of the Marconantonio Bill, calling for extension of WPA at prevailing wage scales.

A sweeping anti-Communist resolution, introduced by Local 880, Brooklyn, which is controlled by Jack (the bum) Wellner, who has served a penitentiary term for racketeering, was withdrawn. The resolution aimed to bar from office or as delegates or service on committees, members of the Communist Party, who "follow the Party lines," who address Communist meetings, or who in many other ways are associated with progressive activities.

Although the union of 125,000 members is among the most conservative organizations, there was a marked absence of red-baiting at the convention.

Wisconsin ITU Local Calls for All Help to Crush Hitler

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WAUKESHA, Wis., Sept. 11.—Fullest American war aid to Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China, as well as all other nations fighting Hitlerism, was endorsed by Local 545 of the International Typographical Union here in a resolution passed this week.

The resolution cited the stand taken at the international convention of the Typographical Union held previously in Vancouver, B. C., and the resolution calling for the military defeat of Hitlerism passed at the convention of the State Federation of Labor held several weeks ago at La Crosse.

"Whereas," the State AFL resolution declared, "President Roosevelt has indicated by numerous acts and statements that the Hitler regime and its allies are a menace to this country's national existence, and that this country's defense depends upon bringing about the military defeat of Hitler through aiding Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China,

"Therefore, be it resolved, that this convention . . . declares its support of a policy of the fullest immediate aid to the above-mentioned countries in their all-out battle."

Local 545 in its resolution called on the Waukesha Trades and Labor Council to take immediate steps to mobilize popular support for these policies in this city.

Newton Trial Postponed Till September 19

Union Head Charges Lack of Evidence Responsible

The preliminary hearing of the case of Herbert Newton, vice-president of the WPA Teachers Union, Local 453, APL, for "felonious assault" was yesterday postponed by the District Attorney's office till Sept. 19.

A similar postponement was obtained on Sept. 3, although Newton had at that time recovered sufficiently to appear in court from injuries received in an alleged beating at the hands of the police who brought the "felonious assault" charge against him.

Newton, himself a fired WPA teacher and a Negro leader well known among WPA professional workers, was arrested on July 17 while leading a peaceful picket line protesting the firing, two weeks before, of more than 15,000 New York WPA workers.

According to William Levner, president of the WPA Teachers Union, the Newton defense was kept waiting in Pelony Court yesterday from ten in the morning till late in the afternoon. At this time, Detective Emmett Howe, who, Newton charges, was the ringleader of a group of detectives and policemen who assaulted him in the 104th St. Station House after his arrest on the picket line, July 17, came into court and spoke with the District Attorney.

After their conversation, the Newton defense was informed that the hearing could not take place because records had not yet been received from the Grand Jury.

"This is a pretty open admission on the part of the District Attorney's office," Levner told the Daily Worker yesterday, "that they have insufficient evidence on which to prosecute Herbert Newton." Levner charged that the prosecution is engaged in trying to get evidence by hook or crook that will hold up in court, in order to go ahead with the Newton frame-up.

Moscow Institute Discovers New Comet

MOSCOW, Sept. 11 (UP).—The Moscow Astronomical Institute today announced the discovery of a six-year periodic comet 125,000,000 miles from the sun. The comet, discovered by Prof. G. N. Neymin, is invisible to the naked eye but its brightness was described as "13-star magnitude."

Children in Soviet Reap The Harvest

(Special to the Daily Worker)



Contributing their bit to the national war effort, school children of Kamenskoye, near Moscow, reported to nearby collective farms to aid in gathering the crops. The picture shows some of the youngsters pitching hay.

Gimbel Workers End Strike; Vote Pact Terms

(Continued from Page 1)

during the strike will return to work and their cases will be considered at a later date. Both sides agreed to refrain from reprisals of any kind.

The peace formula was worked out at an all-night conference between the union and the management at CIO headquarters in Washington. All points were mapped out in detail since the union on a previous occasion charged Louis Broido, Gimbel vice-president, with reneging on stipulations after they had been accepted by the strikers.

Speaking to the cheering strikers yesterday, Michelson declared that Plan B with its victorious 40 and 5 stipulation was a sounder, more reasonable and more advantageous choice for the strikers than Plan A.

"Under Plan A, the increases we get now will be frozen until Aug. 1943," he pointed out. "But under Plan B, it is my conviction, that after the first nine-month waiting period we will get wage increases, and then at the termination of 15 months we will again be in a more advantageous position to bargain for wage increases."

The leader pointed out that the militancy of the department store workers destroyed forever the myth that white collar workers couldn't fight as hard as other workers. Strikers applauded when they heard that the 21 workers who had refused to join the union in the past would now be made to join, according to the contract.

He praised the militancy and courage of the 1,500 strikers who have made good the slogan of "40 and 5" for all department workers. In turn, Michael Quill, president of the Transport Workers' Union, hailed Michelson as a gifted union leader and lauded the struggle of the workers toward building the CIO in New York City.

On the platform with Michelson were Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union; Saul Mills, secretary of the New York Industrial Union Council, CIO; Allen S. Haywood, CIO director of organization, and others.

The meeting closed on the slogan of "We have 40 and 5 now and we will get the wages increases soon."

Barbers To Spread Strike In Manhattan
Sept. 16 Call to Affect 3,000 Shops, N. Y. CIO Backs Action

The executive board of the Barbers and Beauty Culturists Union of America, CIO, voted to spread the strike of barbers and manicurists in midtown Manhattan to all barber shops in the borough, Adolph Rostenbaum, strike chairman and secretary-treasurer of Local 1 announced yesterday.

The strike call, set for Sept. 16, will affect 7,000 barbers and 1,000 manicurists employed in 3,000 Manhattan shops.

Final strike instructions will take place at Hotel Diplomat, 108 W. 43rd St., on Sept. 15 at 8 P.M., following which the strike will become effective.

Major union demands are \$25 for a 48-hour week, one week's vacation with pay and commission of 50 per cent over \$40 for barbers and \$12 for a 48-hour week for manicurists with a 50 per cent commission over \$16.

The Greater New York Industrial Union Council, CIO, has voted its support of the strike.

Beat Hitler, Chicago Defense Rallies Say

17,000 Jam Coliseum to Cheer Calls for U. S. Action; LaGuardia Talks

By Carl Harris (Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—This city was accurately pictured today as a powerhouse of the nation's drive to destroy Hitler after a United Defense Day demonstration which stirred Chicago and blasted the mirage of Midwest isolationism. With 17,000 packing the Chicago Coliseum, thousands more took part in the assorted all-day manifestations of "crush Hitler" sentiment which rang through this flag-bedecked city yesterday.

The Coliseum crowd roared its approval as Fiorello H. LaGuardia, hammering out the call for Hitler's destruction and amplified his use of the word "destruction" so that no one would misunderstand.

"We are not neutral," the volcanic Little New York Mayor cried out. "It is our duty to crush the Nazi regime."

"Using the term 'destruction' as a policy of my government, I do so with the full and complete authority of the policy of my government as stated by President Roosevelt."

LASHES CHICAGO TRIBUNE
The throng cut loose with an explosive ovation as LaGuardia lashed the Chicago Tribune, chief appeasement organ in the Midwest and the city's only morning paper.

"There is one thing you need in Chicago and that is a truthful, sincere, real American morning newspaper," he declared.

Carried away by the emotional fervor which swept the meeting, Mayor Edward J. Kelly discarded his written text and waded into Hitler extemporaneously.

"We are doing everything in our power—offering all possible aid to England and to Russia," Mayor Kelly declared in his prepared speech. "For in a sense, they are fighting for us. They and their army of fighting men and ships are all that stand between us and the direct onslaught of Hitler's hordes of hoodlums."

"So far we have been able to remain aloof from actual shooting warfare. But if the time comes when it is necessary for our self-preservation, the preservation of our rights and liberties—we too will fight."

Both Kelly and LaGuardia pleaded "that we not be divided among ourselves." The New York Mayor, who is head of the Office of Civilian Defense, declared: "We have taken sides against the Nazis and fascists. We have taken sides with Great Britain and the countries that are fighting the Axis powers."

Climaxing a day of neighborhood anti-Hitler demonstrations throughout the city, the Coliseum rally was colored by large trade union delegations, many of whom carried large banners stating their support of the defense day.

Movie star Burgess Meredith arrived here by plane to take part in the program. With two large bands furnishing stirring music, the rally opened with a colorful pageant in which a line of girls dressed in military costumes unraveled ribbons to form the American flag.

Major Gen. J. M. Cummins, of the Sixth Corps Area, issued a warning "to those who do not wish us well," and declared that the anti-Nazi forces are stacked up against the armies of the Axis, plus the

productive capacities and the slave labor of all Europe.

While Admiral Richard E. Byrd was unable to appear at the meeting, the Navy was represented by Capt. E. A. Lofquist, Chief of Staff, Ninth Naval District.

Prolonged cheers followed LaGuardia's statement that "the tradition and history of our country is that we never do things halfway."

"I want to appeal to every man and woman who is working in defense production to put a little more in it, so that we can get more out to help those who are fighting for the protection and salvation of democratic life."

CIO Wins 8th NLRB Poll in Letter Shop Drive
The CIO drive to organize workers of New York's lettershops registered its eighth election victory on Wednesday with the winning of a National Labor Relations Board poll among the employees at W. S. Pennington, Inc., 635 Sixth Ave.

The vote for the Direct Mail Organizing Committee of the United Office and Professional Workers of America, CIO, was 20 to 11. Five votes were challenged, one by the UOPWA and four by the company.

Earlier CIO election victories in a two months drive covered approximately 800 workers in some of the key direct mail firms, including R. L. Folk & Co., Inc.; Hodes-Daniel Co., Inc.; aMikograph Co., Inc.; and Wilgo. The AFL Amalgamated Lithographers was defeated by the workers in every firm casting votes.

Negotiations for a contract have been opened with James Gray, Inc., and other firms where UOPWA has won elections. Contracts now held by the UOPWA in Detroit, Cleveland and New York cover over 2,500 workers.

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1941

The Unions Can Unlock the Door

A New York local of the American Federation of Labor has just made a fine move toward the freeing of Earl Browder. Following up the resolutions of the Minnesota State CIO Council and other unions in calling for Browder's freedom, Local 905 of the Painters has reminded President Roosevelt of the jailed leader's contribution to the fight against fascism.

It is Browder's "spoken words and proved deeds" which have been "rallying forces for the defense of democracy and the defeat of fascism," says the wire to the White House by the local union's officers and members. The truth of these words can sink deep into the consciousness of every union member. From the thousands of local unions in this country there should come vibrant appeals for the freeing of the man who, above all others in America, has put fascism on the defensive. In this country's hour of crisis, his voice is needed—to press forward the national unity of the people in the war against Hitler.

Local 905 went farther than mere words in behalf of Browder. It also decided upon deeds. The union will devote its energy to the circulation of the petitions for Browder's freedom. We believe that other unions should speedily follow this example. If the union men and women—to whose present success Browder has made such a contribution—will make their wishes fully known regarding his freedom, their strength will be the key that will unlock his prison door.

On the Central Front

Hitler's strategy at the outset of the attack upon the Soviet Union was to drive straight to Moscow and reach the country's capital in a few weeks. But after advancing a certain distance mainly as a result of the advantage gained from the surprise attack, the Nazi troops on the Central Front are actually moving not toward, but away from Moscow. As the Soviet counter-offensives on this sector continue, the Nazis find themselves even farther from the capital than they were a few weeks ago.

The wise words of Stalin in his famous speech following the Nazi attack, are now fully confirmed. Stalin declared that no army is invincible. And that includes the Nazi military machine whose prowess, while considerable, had been deliberately exaggerated by Hitler and the appeasers in order to throw his victims into a stupor.

The balking of Hitler's main drive on the Eastern Front, proves once again that now is the time to strike from the West. It is not only possible but necessary to deal Hitler a crushing blow now. For while he has been slowed down, Hitler is still strong and has at his command powerful resources throughout the entire continent of Europe.

60 Costly Days For Rail Labor

Caught in the endless meshes of the Mediation Act, the railroad workers are now in the "60-day" stage, while a "fact-finding" commission examines their demands. And these 60 days will probably cost the railroad workers about 60 million dollars which will go into the pockets of the companies.

It is ridiculous to think that at this late date anybody has to do "fact-finding" with regard to the railroad industry. Railroad workers, among the lowest paid in the country, should have received wage increases along with the employees in other basic industries back in April of this year. Instead, they have been stalled along and the increases which they should have received, have been grabbed by the companies, whose profits are now the highest in history.

The main "facts" in this situation are already well known. One is that a substantial increase is long overdue. Another is that companies evidently have little concern with national defense and would just as soon bring on a strike in order to make still higher profits.

Instead of another 60 days' delay, the government should take the companies in hand at once. It should compel them to grant the necessary wage increases and to make these increases RETROACTIVE TO APRIL 1, 1940. National defense requires a speedy and just solution of the dispute in this key industry.

Feeling the Pressure

Tokio's maneuvers, as headlined yesterday in the appeaser World-Telegram, shouldn't deceive anyone.

For the first time since the Japanese militarists began their aggressive policies, they are beginning to feel the pressure on them. Molotov's statement to Japan against interference with American aid by way of Vladivostok, was an example of the Soviet firmness in the face of Japanese bluster. Japan is also beginning to feel the economic blockade, and the Red Army is not permitting Hitler to make the progress which is necessary for assistance to Japan.

Feeling this pressure, Tokio will constantly pretend that it has had a "change of heart." But the invasion of China continues, and Japan is still out to seize anything that she can in the Far East. The United States should be firmer than ever with Japan, and apply still more pressure. Every effort of the appeasers to step in and relax the pressure should be decisively put down by the Administration. Now is the time to exert the full weight of this country against Japanese aggression by aiding China, and by seeing that not one can of oil or other munitions goes from here to Japan.

Incitements to Violence In 'Social Justice'

A veiled incitement to violence is contained in Coughlin's Social Justice of September 8th.

The anti-Nazi struggles of the French people which have resulted in the shooting of the Hitler puppets Laval and Deat, are described by Social Justice as "inviting pro-Nazis to resort to the assassination of high officials in countries opposing France." (By "France" is meant Vichy.—Ed.)

Open advocacy of violence is not new to Coughlin or his fascist "Christian Front." His call for "bullets, instead of ballots" to settle an election is still fresh in the minds of the American people. "Christian Fronters" on trial several months ago admitted they had plans for assassination and bombings and had gathered the material for execution.

This editorial in Coughlin's mouthpiece focuses attention on the extreme danger of the pro-Hitler appeasers and outright fascists in our midst. Arrogantly it "applauds" Marshall Petain, Butcher Franco and praises Petain's setting up of totalitarian government by guillotine against the heroic French people who refuse to be conquered by the Hitler murderers.

For a long time, labor and progressives have demanded a federal investigation of Coughlin and curbing of his preachments of hatred against Jewish Americans and other minorities. His fierce red-baiting is the very embodiment of Hitler's plans to divide the country. Coughlin's hints of violence and assassination of government officials make federal action against his fascist subversive dealings imperative.

The AFL and the War

That concern for labor's participation in the future peace conference, which President William Green of the American Federation of Labor expressed Tuesday, has some merit in it. Labor has to be interested in the peace which will follow the war.

Such is not, just the same, the pressing problem of the hour. The vital thing now is the winning of the war. The American Federation of Labor has an obligation to concentrate all its energies on seeing that Hitler is exterminated. The Seattle convention, opening Oct. 6, could perform this function much more fully by getting in touch with the Soviet and British trade unions, and joining them in the cooperative efforts which they have decided upon.

The more the workers participate in the prosecution of the war against Hitlerism, the more will they win a voice in determining the peace.

A Tense Moment

On all other issues in our editorial discussion yesterday, we were in complete union. But on the question of which team should win the pennant, the Dodgers or the Cards, we couldn't agree.

One side argued that since the Dodgers haven't won the pennant in a long, long time and as against the Cards, are a home team, that the Brooklyn nine should enter the world series. The other side argued, rather timidly, that the Daily Worker is a national paper and that the Cards have put up a great battle against odds of injuries, and should enter the world series.

There the matter stood, except that the Dodger rooters have the weight of Lester Rodney, our sports editor, on their side.

Under the circumstances, it's pretty hard to take a position, especially since both the Cards and Dodgers are doing so well. But there's a sneaking suspicion that somebody's going to get a razzing from Rodney when the smoke of battle is over.

'We Return to Rebuild,' Soviet Villagers Say; Guerrillas Hold Big Areas Around Smolensk

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

MOSCOW, Sept. 11.—The villagers and collective farmers of the territory on the central front are now beginning to return to their ravaged homes and fields, said the correspondent of Ivestia today, in his dispatch from the Smolensk front.

The German invaders have been driven off, and the Red Army is pushing them farther and farther back, at the same time wreaking vengeance on the fascists. Scenes of destruction unfold before the returning people, and stories of cruelty and torture are told by those who were forced to remain during the Nazi occupation. But they do not despair. Their thought is to rebuild.

The Ivestia correspondent's story follows, in part: "I was unable to believe my eyes that these charred ruins were all that was left of the homes, streets, households, gardens, orchards and stockyards of the village of Klemyshtine."

SCARCELY RECOGNIZED HOME

"Postman Konstantin Ivchenko and his family were the first to return to their farm."

"We were barely able to recognize the place where our home stood," Ivchenko said. "Before retreating the Germans set fire to the few buildings that survived. Our 14-year-old son, Konstantin, was driven off to their rear together with a number of other villagers. My son crawled out from a dugout to wash himself. The German soldiers spotted him and pulled his worn goggles from his feet."

"A group of people gathered in the hollows which skirt Kuryevo village. There were old folks, women and children. Those whose homes survived—and who had not had time to destroy or carry off their things—found all their possessions gone—everything stolen. The collective farmers Mzalkova and Matveyeva found their homes empty, even their kitchen utensils gone."

"Never mind," the woman said, "we will gradually acquire new clothing, dishes and other domestic articles. The important thing is that we are back home in our Free Labor collective farm. We know how to work to help put an end to the fascists."

"The 68-year-old collective farmer, Chairman Balabin, approached the gathering. He had spent 19 days in the occupied village and had witnessed the fascist atrocities. One night two officers walked into the hut where the old man lived. 'Where is the commissar of the collective farm?' they asked."

"There is no commissar here," Balabin replied. The Germans ordered the old man out of the village and he left. Sometimes in the evening he would venture into his old neighborhood, only to go back, his heart filled with wrath and desire for revenge. 'They found the bread I hid and ate it,' he said."

A HEAP OF DEBRIS

"Yelnya is a heap of debris. All those whom the Germans did not succeed in driving off with them were in the streets. Some were hastening to the District Soviet Office; others gathered in groups to talk over impressions of the horrible days lived through."

"The girls Yelena Dmitrieva, Galina Demidova, Vera Kopytina, Nadya Rybkina spent many days, they said, hiding in cellars, wells, ditches, subsisting on the potatoes they were able to eat."

"There were nine of them who came from Stalinogorsk at the outbreak of the war. Four girls who had no time to hide their YCL membership cards were shot by the Germans, a fifth was outraged and killed. The girls picked up three wounded Red Army men and for a long time fed them and tended them. These fighters are now almost completely recovered and have joined the Red Army units on the westward march."

POINTS OUT SNIPERS

"Anna Bergachova saw how a retreating German mined one Yelnya street and warned the first Red Army commander who entered the town about it. She pointed out to the Red Army men the house where the German snipers armed with automatic rifles hid on the roof. They were taken prisoners."

"The German officers robbed the homes of furniture. They broke into the local school and tore down the portraits of Pushkin, Gogol and Glinka, smashed the drugstore and converted the restaurant into a stable."

"Yelnya is now behind the Red Army's front line. Guns still are heard booming in the distance. The Red Army continues to press the Germans westward."

GUERRILLAS HOLD FORESTS IN SMOLENSK REGION

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

MOSCOW, Sept. 11.—The guerrillas in the Smolensk district are in control of all the forest areas and the Nazis, forced to keep to the highways and towns, are no longer able to risk detaching small forces for independent action to strengthen their grip on occupied Soviet territory.

The hundreds of Soviet patriots organized in numerous detachments have already had great success in battle, destroying fascist tank units, firing supplies and harassing communications.

ATTACK 200 TANKS

One such detachment ranging the Minsk district raided a Nazi tank column of some 200 vehicles parked in a forest. Hurling heavy grenades and bottles of inflammable liquid in a sudden attack, the band smashed and burned a large number of tanks and left scores of Nazi dead in the forest. The unit then separated and scattered into the forest, reuniting later after pursuit was given up.

The Mikhailov detachment's scouts reported that the Nazis were building winter barracks. The unit decided to bide its time and allowed the fascists to complete their construction project. Then one night a group stole into the town and put the newly-completed buildings to the torch, raising them to the ground.

This same unit has been very active in disrupting Nazi communications and supplies. On several occasions they have torn down telephone lines put up by the enemy, captured food and ammunition stores and once succeeded in surrounding and wiping out the headquarters of a German unit.

At the Vilzh cardboard factory the Germans began to assemble a mill to which they brought grain stolen from several collective farms. A local guerrilla detachment, on learning of this, attacked in force, 300 strong. After a short battle, in which the defending Nazis were wiped out, the mill was destroyed.

Another detachment, commanded by the scientific workers, B. wrecked five Nazi planes; another, under the leadership of the secretary of the Prechisten District of the Communist Party, blew up an ammunition dump in the town of Berka.

These actions are bringing terror to the Nazi soldiers. The guerrilla forces are daily growing in strength and numbers and are becoming an increasingly important factor in the extermination of the fascist troops.

OSLO --- AN APPEAL FOR AN ATTACK IN THE WEST



An Editorial

FIRST Paris. Now Oslo. The Nazis are having their hands full trying to cow both of these cities.

The news from Norway, even through the veils of censorship, show us that Norwegian labor refuses to accept the slavery which a Quisling carved out for it. The Norwegian people defy the Nazi terrorism, just as the French people do. Throughout Europe, hatred for the Nazi swine mounts.

To those wisecracks who try to spread the myth of the "impossibility" of invading Europe against Hitler, the peoples of Norway and France give their answer.

The unrest in Oslo and Paris proves that the coasts of Europe are now ideal landing places for anti-Hitler armies to launch an immediate attack.

Millions of Nazi-hating people await the

landing of armies that will open up the western front. They would join such an army; they would give it aid, information, and form guerrilla bands in a peoples' war.

The defiance by Oslo and Paris is a cry to Britain and the United States to come quickly with aid.

Can America disregard this golden opportunity, created by the stubborn heroism of the Red Army in the East and the rising rebellion in the West?

Let the United States break with Vichy, send a call to Norway giving them pledges of practical aid at once! This would make Hitler shiver. It would speed the landing of that army on the coasts of Europe which together with the Red Army in the East, can exterminate the Hitler pest once and for all. But the opportunity must be seized.

Losses Stun Rumania; 'End War,' People Cry

(Wireless to Intercontinent News)

GENEVA, Switzerland, Sept. 11.—Anti-war feelings, intensified by the enormous Rumanian losses around Odessa, are sweeping through all sections of the Rumanian population, bringing demands for action to halt the war immediately.

A letter received here by a woman from her sister in Bucharest reveals that the movement is embracing army officers and leaders of the opposition parties. The people are stunned by the enormity of the casualties suffered in the war, and the hospital trains are met by weeping crowds of women awaiting the return of their wounded loved ones, looking for news of those who do not return.

"Thousands of homes are sunk in sorrow for some member," the letter reads. "The authorities do not allow relatives to wear mourning. Maria Nyagru, who donned widow's weeds when her husband was killed outside Odessa, was cynically told she acted unpatriotically."

"The wounded men say that German officers and men, armed with automatics, drive the soldiers before them like cattle to the slaughter. You know, Pamfil told me in confidence that he was wounded by a German officer and not by the Russians."

Illegal leaflets issued by Maniu and Bratianu, leaders of the Peasant and Liberal opposition parties, are demanding that Rumania withdraw from the war.

Letters From Our Readers

Ashamed of Ignorance on Soviet Accomplishments—Gets Facts from Dean's Book

Chattanooga, Tenn.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I have just finished reading Dean Johnson's "The Soviet Power." I am compelled to hang my head in shame and humility for having allowed propaganda to so prejudice me against Russia that until now I have been densely ignorant of the marvelous things she has accomplished in the past twenty years. Of course she will win this war. You can't beat a nation like that.

J. W. A.

Reader Suggests Columns He'd Like to See in the 'Daily'

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The Adam Lapin series on the "Defense Bottlenecks" were swell. I was thinking if space permitted that a column like John Arnold's daily feature in the Morning Freiheit or a weekly review on national groups could emphasize the danger of fascism to these groups. Some of us who work with Irish people would find it invaluable in exposing the Irish fascists and help rally the Irish people in the fight against Hitlerism.

A column should also be devoted to farm problems, stressing the need for farm-labor unity, a third party and the struggle against Hitlerism. This column could be a weekly survey similar to the Railroad column.

L. G.

CONSTANT READER

'Tar Heel Fuehrer' Admires
Hitler—and Heads Senate
Military Affairs Committee!

By SENDER GARLIN

SENATOR ROBERT REYNOLDS of North Carolina has had what is called a chequered career. He kissed Jean Harlow on the Capitol's steps in 1937 as the film star Robert Taylor looked on. And he soothed a bawling Sioux papoose on being made "Chief-Stands-For-His People."

These things are amusing, but maybe it's not so funny that Senator Reynolds—one of the country's most vociferous appeasers and an open admirer of Hitler—is chairman of the strategic Military Affairs Committee of the U. S. Senate.

The Sept. 8 issue of Life magazine carried a rather peppery piece on the Tar Heel Fuehrer. Like its previous article on the former Col. Lindbergh, the magazine performed a real service by publishing some revealing information about Reynolds. On neither occasion, however, did the respective authors manifest much concern about the implications.

Well, as a matter of fact the implications should cause considerable concern. And Life doesn't even tell the whole story.

Reynolds, as chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, has considerable to say about the problem of national defense. But the Senator's notions on domestic as well as foreign affairs would lead one to the conclusion that the committee bears watching in this crucial period. The North Carolina Senator is chairman of a committee—mind you—that passes on all Army and Air Force bills and the gentleman has declared cynically that the rabbit hunters of his state are adequate to handle the Nazi menace.

Back in 1914 he organized a cavalry unit of the National Guard with himself as captain. His troop went to the border and later to France where it saw bloody fighting. But old "Bob" Reynolds, he discovered "business interests" down Louisiana way. So for a number of years Reynolds trained himself for the Senatorship by running a roller-skating rink in Baton Rouge.

Robert Coughlin, the author of the Life feature, relates this fact, and it's an interesting fact considering that Reynolds is chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

There are other stories, too, and they're no mere anecdotes. They are reminiscent of another southern statesman, the late Huey Pierce Long, from whom Reynolds seems to have learned a trick or two.

Everybody knows the man smokes only Camels. But, in consideration of \$1,000 paid in hand in 1917, Reynolds endorsed Lucky Strikes. Election opponents during a subsequent election campaign called him on it, and the Senator's retort was classic. He explained the money went to charity. Asked to specify the nature of the charity, Reynolds replied with a smile, "you-all know charity begins at home!"

This is a detail, but it helps touch up the portrait of the Senator from North Carolina.

All these are the little things, although significant. In some places they're useful election bait. It helps make the candidate "charming," "honest-in-his-own-way," after the fashion of the demagogic Huey Long. But there are big things in Senator Reynolds' record that are not so amusing.

Through his vigilante publication, the "Vindicator," Reynolds sounds off for his blatantly anti-Semitic and anti-alien program. He introduced some of the most violent bills in the Senate for registration and fingerprinting of the foreign-born, for stopping all immigration for ten years, etc.

Senator Reynolds is a pal of the notorious Jew-baiter, George Deatherage, ex-leader of the Knights of the White Camelia, and of Father Coughlin.

Reynolds, reported the Washington Merry-Go-Round column of Jan. 1, 1939, "took a trip to Germany last summer and was wine, dined and flattered by moguls of the Goering-Goebbels clique. He came back singing their praises and acclaiming Hitler as a great man."

Since that time he has on at least two occasions taken the Senate floor to extol Hitler publicly. He hailed the Fuehrer as a great moral force and described Nazi Germany as a virtual paradise. His remarks can be found in the Congressional Record.

And this man, I remind you again, is the Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of the U. S. Senate which passes on legislation most vital in the fight against Hitlerism.

John Hammond's 'Music Quiz,' WMCA at 10 P. M.

Beethoven Symphony No. 7 to be heard on WNYC at 9 A. M. and 7 P. M. . . . John Hammond and Fletcher Henderson guests on WMCA at 10 P. M.

- MORNING**
- 7:00-WNYC-Symphony
 - 7:30-WQXR-Breakfast Symphony
 - 7:45-WABC-Three Marketplaces
 - 8:00-WABC-Morning
 - 8:15-WABC-Studio 54-Variety
 - 8:30-WABC-World Today
 - 8:45-WABC-Woman's Page of the Air
 - 9:00-WNYC-News Bulletin
 - 9:15-WABC-Charities-Ensemble
 - 9:30-WNYC-News Bulletin
 - 9:45-WABC-Missus Goes A-Shopping
 - 10:00-WNYC-Orchestra Chamber Trio
 - 10:15-WABC-Woman's Page of the Air
 - 10:30-WNYC-News Bulletin
 - 10:45-WABC-Betty Crocker-Talk
 - 11:00-WNYC-News Bulletin
 - 11:15-WABC-Today's News
 - 11:30-WNYC-Let the Buyer Beware
 - 11:45-WABC-Chamber Music
 - 12:00-WNYC-News Bulletin
 - 12:15-WABC-Jerry Baker, Songs
 - 12:30-WQXR-Solo Concert
 - 12:45-WABC-Clark Dennis, Tenor
 - 1:00-WNYC-Variety Show
 - 1:15-WABC-Safety Program
 - 1:30-WNYC-Words and Music
 - 1:45-WABC-Trans-Radio News
 - 2:00-WNYC-Treat-Time
 - 2:15-WQXR-Father Knickerbocker
 - 2:30-WNYC-Symphony
 - 2:45-WABC-Magical Carpet
 - 3:00-WNYC-News Bulletin
 - 3:15-WABC-Southernaires-Quartet
 - 3:30-WNYC-Kate Smith Speaks
 - 3:45-WABC-News Bulletin
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On The Score Board

Touching on Several Sport Topics

By Lester Rodney

Though Dave Farrell's boy Lou Stringer has done all right in the field with the Cubs this year, he's been something of a flop at bat. But the Coast youngster certainly weighed in with a mighty important wallop when he drove in two runs against the Dodgers Wednesday afternoon in the ninth inning. And here we thought he was a progressive guy after Dave's raves!

Incidentally, while there's nothing easier than second guessing (you can't ever be wrong), it does look as though Durocher was a little panicky throwing Whit Wyatt into the opener as relief man for Higbe. While not a particularly good reliever and needs his full rest to be effective in his starts. Casey has been much better in such late inning spots. More important, Leo cast the air of crisis desperation over the Dodgers by throwing in his ace out of turn while the boys still had their three game lead.

But Leo, a good young manager, is one who learns by experience in a hurry. And the ball club itself has bounced back from apparently stunning defeat at least five times within memory this season. Look out, Cards! We're still going to win that pennant.

"Stella," who chided us last week for not enough attention to the women in sports, writes:

"Thanks for the picture of Alice Marble—which proves that the 'Daily' is attentive to requests from its readers. Makes me feel like part of the paper. You've made a steady reader of your page a more attentive one."

Thank YOU for the kind words, Stella. Miss Marble was certainly a good subject for a picture. Not only because she is one of the greatest women athletes ever developed in America (and far from the least photogenic) but for her forthright interest in developing more opportunities for sports for the many, and her determination to do what she can to help crush Hitlerism.

Alice has already consulted with the Trade Union Athletic Association, composed of New York unions with 300,000 members and featuring a program for men and women alike, in connection with her new job as director of recreation for women in the defense program. Which shows that she's tackling her duties in a serious way and understands where the main strength of the country's forces are in the fight to end Nazism.

And while we're on the subject of the anti-Nazi effort and sports, two of the better Negro baseball teams put on a double-header Sunday at the Polo Grounds for the Harlem Division of the "Fight for Freedom" Committee. These athletes are setting an example by recognizing the main danger to all Americans despite the still persisting Jim-Crowism in the army. Sports fans, who are also anti-Hitler fans, can well redouble the pressure on the big league magnates to end the undemocratic ban on the Negro stars, a move that among other things would certainly help make for even greater national unity.

The Cards have sold Pitcher Henry Gornicki to the Chicago Cubs, probably for a pretty good chunk of cash. There's a limit even to the good young pitchers the Cards can rope to use next season, and as between Gornicki and Grodzicki, rated potentially even this spring, the latter has done somewhat better at Columbus than the new Cub has at Rochester. Gornicki was a 16-game winner, however, and in his only major league start before being sent down this spring pitched a ONE-HITTER against the Phils. As he boarded the train for Columbus the following week, Gornicki might well have scratched his head in bewilderment and asked, "What does a fellow have to do in this league? Pitch a no-hitter?"

The return of a good young pitcher like Gornicki to the minors (at minor league salary) highlights one of the not-so-good aspects of the farm system. One team, the Cards, has gathered too many good pitchers to use. Instead of the pitcher having an opportunity to land a job with one of the other big league teams that need him and would gladly pay him big league wages, he is sent down the river. Gornicki is getting a break by coming back to the majors after only one year's farming. Some are kept down there the three full seasons now allowed for farming in the top league classification.

In selling Gornicki to the Cubs, the Cards picked the only National League team that combined the desirable requirements (for the Cards) of not being a potential threat to them next year and being both willing and able to spend a real piece of change.

Nova Explains 'Moving Back' In Training

POMPTON LAKES, N. J., Sept. 11.—When Lou Nova began to backpedal against sparring partners here today, a group of visiting swat seers shook their heads in dismay.

It was felt that moving backwards against a puncher like Joe Louis, whom Nova faces at the Polo Grounds Sept. 28, would be fatal to the hopes of the bronzed California challenger.

But Nova had an answer to his critics. And it was a warm and human answer, revealing that the challenger, like other members of his trade, takes no pleasure in unnecessarily pummeling sparring partners or in showing off at his training camp.

After watching Nova box with his sparring partners, the visiting outflow critics complained that Lou was backing away from his

hired hands and pulling his head back from punches, instead of stepping inside of them. This is usually a disastrous flaw for those fighting Louis, since Joe is essentially a long-range puncher and likes to have plenty of hitting room when he swings. An adversary who pulls back on the champ once too often soon feels practically no pain and is six, two and even to wind up mumbled to his second: "What happened? I was alright a minute ago!"

So the clout kibitzers told Nova what they had observed and Lou laughingly replied: "That's right, I do back off and pull away from punches. But I don't do those things in the ring when the chips are down. I never took a backward step in a fight in my life. My system is to trade in and keep punching. I stopped Max Baer that way twice, and that is what I intend to do against Joe Louis."

"There's no sense in punishing a bunch of sparring partners unnecessarily. All I want to do with them is polish up my boxing and improve my timing. I'll save all that rough stuff for Louis. And I guarantee you I won't step back with Joe. Anybody who has ever seen me in action knows I don't fight that way. So as Al Smith used to say, 'let's look at the record!'"

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